This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

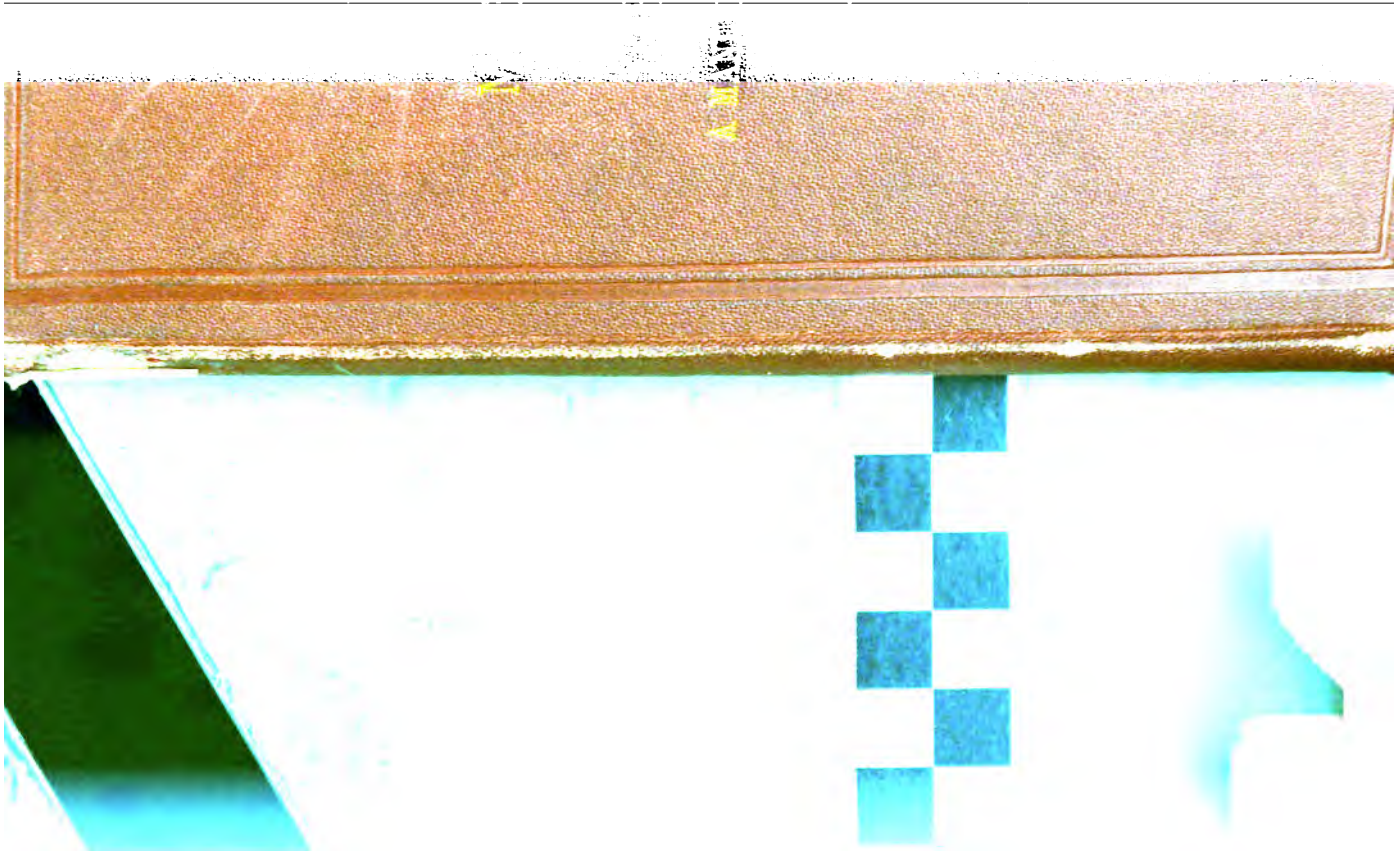
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



EN OF KENT

AND

KENTISHMEN

NUAL OF KENTISH BIOGRAPHY

J. HUTCHINSON.

Bv6111.8

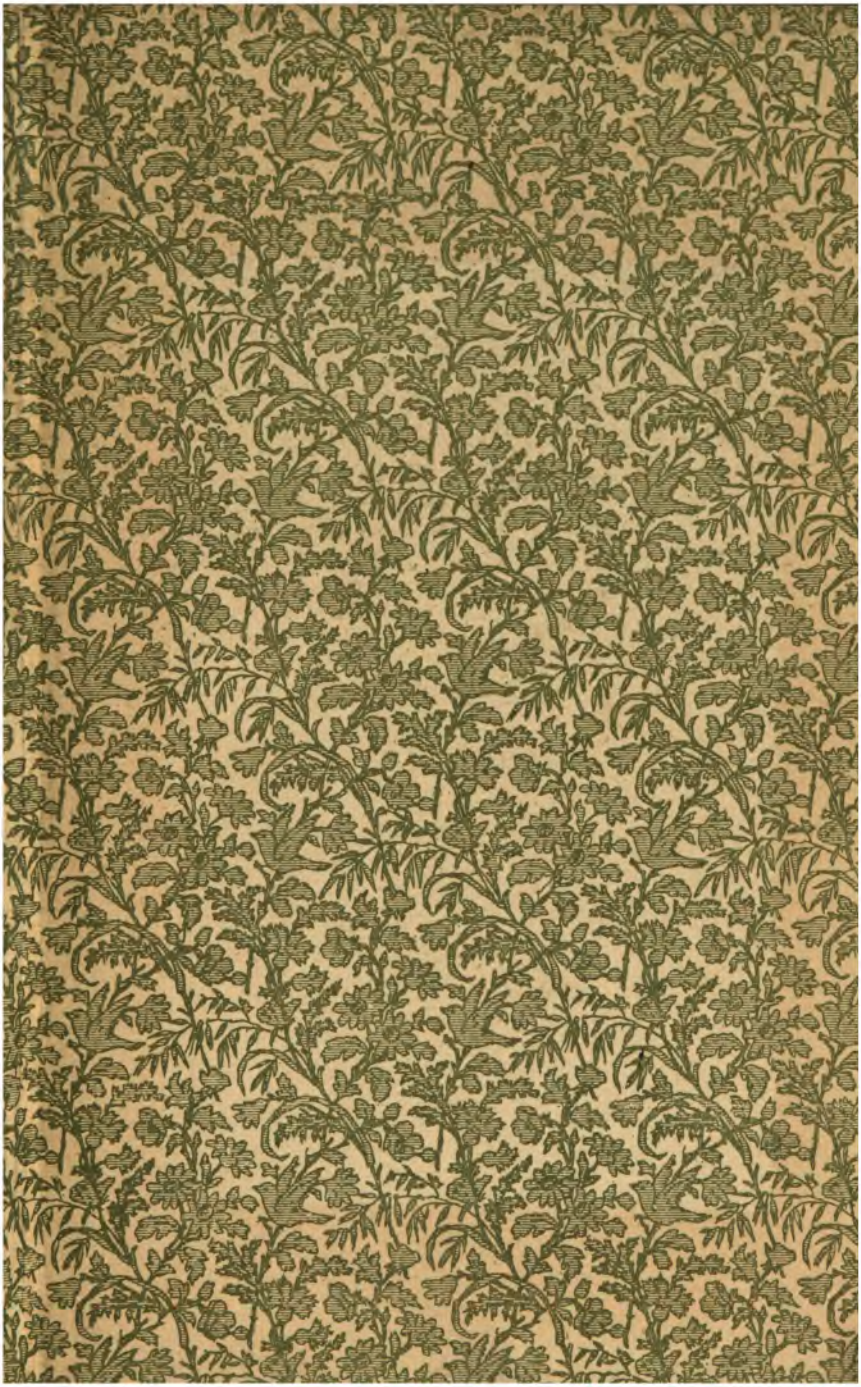
Harvard College Library

FROM THE

SUBSCRIPTION FUND,

BEGUN IN 1858.

14 July, 1893.



MEN OF KENT

AND

KENTISHMEN.

A MANUAL

OF

KENTISH BIOGRAPHY.

By JOHN HUTCHINSON

Author of "Herefordshire Biographies," &c.

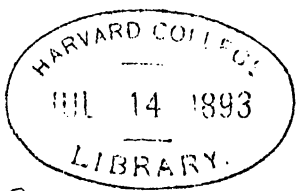
"Of Briton's race—if one surpass,
A 'Man of Kent' is He."

—Kentish Ballad.

Canterbury:
Cross & Jackman,
1892.

(SUBSCRIPTION EDITION.)

Br 6111.8
~~VII. 2928~~



Subscription fund.

PREFACE.

In the following pages will be found, it is believed, the names of all such Kentishmen (natives of the County) who have attained by distinction in Art, Science, Literature, and the like, or by personal merit of any kind, apart from social or territorial position, to anything like general celebrity beyond the bounds of their own county. The catalogue, whilst excluding living names, ranges over every period from the earliest down to the present time. The writer wishes it to be particularly understood that the contents are not a selection made on his own judgment; but an impartial sifting out of the names of all Kentishmen that have been deemed worthy of inclusion in the best and most comprehensive Biographical Collections. Should any name, therefore, be absent that in the opinion of any one ought to appear, the responsilibity must lie with the Editors of those compilations not with the writer of this. In the Biographies in question, amongst about 20,000 names, some 4000 are those of Englishmen, and of these the "Men of Kent," as shown by our Catalogue, muster to the extent of 227. This is not absolutely a large number; but relatively it amounts to more than a

twentieth of the whole ; and as the county may be taken, in reference to its population, as about one twenty-fifth part of the kingdom, it gives a percentage of eminent names considerably beyond the average—a result which, though one to be expected in the case of the " premier county," is none the less on that account satisfactory.

The names in the Catalogue are given, for the convenience of reference, in alphabetical order. They are subsequently given chronologically, taking the year of death as the determining figure, the date of birth not being in every case ascertainable. A very cursory examination of the List, with the description attached to the names, will show that it contains examples of men eminent in almost every department of human thought and activity—Antiquaries, Artists, Divines, Historians, Lawyers, Mathematicians and Men of Science, Poets and Dramatists, Statesmen, Politicians, Men of Letters, and Men of Business—of which it will be easy for the reader to compile the several Lists. The chief object has been to render such an analysis easy to the reader, by supplying the catalogue—which, and not the notices attached, should be regarded as the chief feature, as it has been the chief labour, of the work. The Biographies, indeed, have been added only for convenience, and to save the trouble of reference elsewhere, as they do not of course pretend to contain anything original. For this reason they have purposely been made brief, but bibliographical references have in every case been attached, for the sake of those

desirous either of verifying the accounts, or of seeking further particulars.

With a view of obtaining suggestions as to additions and further information, the Notices were originally published in the columns of a local journal. They are now reprinted in the hope that many Kentishmen, even of those to whom the matter is not new, would like to possess, in a collected form, a memorial of what their celebrated county has produced in the way of "Men of mark" amongst their fellow county-men.

J. H.

MEN OF KENT

AND

KENTISHMEN.

CHARLES ABBOTT,

LORD TENTERDEN, LAWYER,

Was born in 1762 at Canterbury, where his father was a barber. He was educated at the King's School there and at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself. On leaving the University he entered himself at The Temple, where he studied law, and where, on being called to the Bar in 1795, he speedily acquired great business. He took part in most of the state trials of the time, and was standing counsel to the Bank of England. In 1816, he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas, but removed the same year to the King's Bench, and two years later succeeded Lord Ellenborough as Chief Justice of that Court. He was knighted in 1816, and raised to the peerage in 1827, by the title of Baron Tenterden. He was the author of a "Treatise on Merchant Shipping," which has ever since been the standard work on the subject. He died 4th November, 1832. He founded and endowed two annual prizes in

the school of his native city, one for the best English Essay, and the other for the best Latin Verse, a composition in which he all his life took delight.

[*See Campbell's "Lives of the Chief Justices," "Foss's Judges," "Gentleman's Magazine*, 1832."]

WILLIAM ADAMS,

NAVIGATOR, THE FIRST ENGLISH VOYAGER TO JAPAN,

Was born at Gillingham, near Chatham, about the year 1560. At the age of twelve he entered on a seafaring life as an apprentice to a master mariner of Limehouse. He subsequently entered the navy. On the opening of the Dutch trade with the East Indies he was tempted to join an expedition of five ships which sailed from Rotterdam, in June, 1598. In this little fleet he occupied the position of pilot-major. His ship, the Charity, of 160 tons and 110 men, was the only one which survived the voyage. It reached the coast of Japan in April, 1600. Of the others, two were driven back by storms through the Straits of Magellan, and eventually returned to Holland, one was captured by a Spanish cruiser off the coast of Chili, and the fourth perished in the South Pacific.

On his arrival in Japan, Adams was at first received with kindness, and, though subsequently thrown into prison, he was soon released, and succeeded in acquiring the friendship of the Emperor, for whom he built two ships. For this service he was presented with an estate

with eighty or ninety husbandmen for slaves and servants. In this position he continued five years, when he sought leave to return to England, but was refused. In 1611 he heard that Englishmen were trading to the East, and he contrived to send a letter to the English factory at Bantam. In 1613 an English ship arrived in Japan, under the command of Captain John Saris, and Adams obtained leave to return. At the last moment, however, he refused to do so, on account of some disagreement with Saris, and determined to remain in Japan, where, although he had left a wife and daughter in England, he had a Japanese wife and two children. On the death of the Emperor Iyégasu, who had befriended him, his influence at Court declined. He died on the 16th May, 1620, and was buried on the site of his estate at Hemi-mura. His memory is still preserved in Japan, where an annual celebration is held in his honour.

The chief particulars of Adams's life are from his Letters, printed in "*Purchas his Pilgrimes*," and in the "*Diary of Richard Cocks*," (the head of the English Factory at Friando,) published by the Hakluyt Society. See also "*Rundall's Memorials of Japan*," published by the same Society.

CUTHBERT AKET (OR HACKET),

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

Was born, according to Fuller, at Dartford, though according to Stowe, it was his father Thomas who came from there. He was a member of the Drapers' Com-

pany. He was Sheriff of London in 1622, and Lord Mayor in 1626. He lies buried in the Church of St. Martin Vintry.

[*See Fuller's "Worthies," and Stow's "Survey of London."*]

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

ARTIST,

Was born at Maidstone, April 10th, 1767. He became a student at the Royal Academy, 1784, and proceeded to China in 1792 as draughtsman with Lord Macartney's embassy. In this capacity he executed numerous drawings illustrative of Chinese scenery, which were published in 1798. He also illustrated "Barrow's Travels in China," and "Voyage to Cochin China." In 1805, he published a series of forty-eight coloured engravings, illustrative of the Costume of China, with explanatory letter-press. In 1808 he became keeper of the prints and drawings at the British Museum, in which office he executed the drawings of the ancient marbles and terra cottas published by the trustees in 1810. He died 23rd July, 1816.

[*See Pilkington's "History of Painters," Russell's "History of Maidstone," "Gentlemen's Magazine," vol.* 86, *pt.* 2.]

JEFFREY AMHERST,

BARON AMHERST, FIELD MARSHAL,

Was born at Riverhead, 29th January, 1717. The Duke

of Dorset, his father's neighbour, took him when a boy into his service as a page, and procured him in 1731 an ensigncy in the Guards. By the same patron's influence he became aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, and served with distinction under that General at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and subsequently under the Duke of Cumberland. He then attracted the notice of Pitt, who in 1758 placed him in command of the expedition to North America, which ended so gloriously for the British arms in the downfall of Montreal in 1760. In the same year he was appointed Governor-General of British North America, and in 1761 received the thanks of Parliament. He was subsequently made Governor of Virginia, which position, however, he resigned at the instance of the king. He was then appointed Governor of Guernsey, and in 1772 a privy councillor, and commander-in-chief of the forces. In this capacity he was the chief adviser of the Government during the American war. In 1780 he was instrumental in suppressing the Gordon Riots. In 1787 he was created Lord Amherst, and in 1796 a Field Marshal. He did not long survive this last honour, and died at his seat Montreal on 3rd August, 1797. There is no published biography of Lord Amherst, but fair notices of him may be found in biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias; and an account of his campaigns in the histories of his time.

[*See particularly "Gentlemen's Magazine," vol.* 67, *pt.* 2.]

NICHOLAS AMHURST,

Poet and Political Writer,

Was born at Marden 16th October, 1697. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and subsequently at Oxford, whence, however, he was expelled for misconduct, according to the authorities, but by his own account, by reason of his Whig principles, or, as he humorously puts it in the dedication to his poems, for "loving foreign turnips and Presbyterian Bishops, for believing that steeples and organs are not necessary to salvation," etc. On his expulsion he settled in London, and adopted literature as his profession. In 1721 he began a series of papers under the title of "Terræ Filius," dealing chiefly with life at Oxford in his day, and valuable on that account. In 1720 he published a volume of poems, but the literary adventure with which his name is most closely associated is the establishment of the "Craftsman," the most successful political periodical of the day. For a suspected libel in this paper he was arrested and kept in custody some days, an event which caused great excitement at the time. His last days were unfortunate, and spent in poverty and distress. He died at Twickenham 12th April, 1742.

[*Details of his life will be found in "Cibber's Lives of the Poets," "Gentlemen's Magazine," vol. 7, "Wilson's History of Merchant Taylors' School."*]

SIR NICHOLAS BACON,

STATESMAN,

The second son of Robert Bacon, of Drinkstone, Suffolk, was born at Chislehurst in 1509. Though a Kentish man by birth, therefore, he did not belong to a Kentish family, both his father and mother being of Suffolk. Neither does he seem to have lived long in the county, for he was educated at the school at Bury, subsequently at Cambridge, and finally at Gray's Inn. It is something, however, to say that a man so illustrious in himself, and so much more so in the reflected glory of his greater son, the famous Lord Chancellor and philosopher, should have seen the light and spent his nursery days in the county. Whilst at the University he became acquainted with William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and Matthew Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Later he became known to Cranmer, who recommended him to Cromwell. In 1537 he received his first appointment as solicitor to the Court of Augmentation, and his first employment was in connection with the distribution of the property of the dissolved monasteries. In 1550 he became a bencher of Gray's Inn. Under Mary he retained his offices, and on the accession of Elizabeth his promotion was rapid. In 1558 he became keeper of the Great Seal, was knighted and admitted to the Privy Council. In 1559 he was authorised to hear causes in Chancery, and to exercise the full jurisdiction of Lord Chancellor. From this time on he took a leading part in all public affairs, particulars of which may be found in the histories of his time.

In 1563 he built his famous house at Gorhambury, where he entertained Queen Elizabeth. He died at his residence, York House, in London, 20th February, 1578-9, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was twice married, and the celebrated Francis Bacon, afterwards Viscount St. Albans, was his second son by his second wife, Ann, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.

[*Full particulars of Sir Nicholas's career may be found in most biographical collections. See "Froude's History," "Foss's Judges of England," "Dictionary of National Biography," and, for his connection with Kent, see "Archæologia Cantiana," vol.* 13.]

There is a portrait of Nicholas Bacon by Zucchero in the collection of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, copied in "Lodge's Portraits," vol. 2.

SIR JOHN BAKER,

STATESMAN,

Is said to have been born in Kent, but at what place is not stated, though it may have been at Sissinghurst, where he afterwards had an estate. He was bred for the law, and in 1526 was employed on an embassy to Denmark. Soon afterwards he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1545 became Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he continued till his death in 1558.

[*See "Lodge's Illustrations of British History," and "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss.*]

SIR RICHARD BAKER,

CHRONICLER,

Was the grandson of the preceding Sir John Baker, and was born in 1568, probably at the family seat at Sissinghurst. His mother was Catherine, daughter of Reginald Scott, of Ashford. Richard became a commoner at Hart Hall, Oxford, where he shared his rooms with another Kentish man, Sir Henry Wotton. He left Oxford without graduating and studied the law, but the University subsequently conferred the degree of M.A. upon him, *honoris causâ*. In 1603 he was knighted by James I. In 1620 he was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire and owned the manor of Middle Aston; but he subsequently met with pecuniary misfortunes, and he died a debtor in the Fleet Prison 18th February, 1644-5. It was during Baker's residence in the Fleet that he began his literary work. His publications were numerous, but his chief work was his well-known "Chronicle of the Kings of England from the time of the Romans' Government unto the death of King James, 1642." This work was long the most popular history of England in existence. It went through many editions, and was continued by subsequent writers to the close of the reign of George I.

[*For full particulars of his life and writings, see "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Granger's Historical Biography."*]

JOHN BANNISTER,

COMEDIAN,

Was born at Deptford 12th May, 1760. He entered as a student at the Royal Academy, but subsequently adopted his father's profession of the stage. His first appearance took place at the Haymarket Theatre on 27th August, 1778. He subsequently transferred himself to Drury Lane and Covent Garden. His first creation of importance was the part of *Don Whiskerandos* in the "Critic," at Drury Lane, 29th October, 1779. By the year 1787 his professional character was established. The parts of Sir Anthony Absolute, Sir Fretful Plagiary, Tony Lambkin, Bob Acres, and Dr. Pangloss were some which he particularly made his own. He died in Gower Street, 7th November, 1836, and was buried, with all professional honours, beside his father, in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. There is a portrait of him in the Garrick Club, by Russell, R.A. His memoirs have been published by John Adolphus, 2 vols., 1838, (q. v.) See also "Genest's English Stage," etc.

RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM,

The famous author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," was born at Canterbury, Dec. 6, 1788. He was educated at S. Paul's School, and Brasenose College. Though intended for the Bar, he took Orders in 1813, and four years later became Vicar of Snargate, in his native county. In 1821 he obtained a minor canonry in S. Paul's Cathedral, with the living, in 1824, of S. Mary

Magdalene, Old Fish Street, which living he exchanged in 1842 for that of S. Faith's, also in the City. Simultaneously he held the appointment of Divinity Lecturer at S. Paul's. His health, however, about the same time became affected, and, having taken cold at the opening of the Royal Exchange in 1844, he died the following year on the 17th June, and was buried in the Rector's Vault at S. Gregory's Church. He married Caroline, daughter of Captain Smart, of the Royal Engineers, and had two daughters and a son.

Mr. Barham owes his public reputation almost entirely to the success of his "Ingoldsby Legends," a series of humorous and farcical stories in verse, too well-known to need description. These compositions first saw the light in the pages of "Bentley's Magazine," the proprietor of which was an old friend and schoolfellow. The series began with "The Spectre of Tappington"—Tappington Everard being the seat of the Barham family, and most of the earlier legends had their source in the same locality. The later ones were derived chiefly either from the "Acta Sanctorum," or were pure invention. The "Legends" were published collectively in 1840, and a second and third series were added in 1847, under the editorship of the author's son. The other writings of Mr. Barham are less known, and are comparatively forgotten. The first was a novel entitled "Baldwin" published in 1819, and the second "My Cousin Nicholas" which, though written long before, first appeared in 1834. At intervals Mr. Barham contributed

to "Blackwood" and "John Bull"; and no English writer, probably, unless it be Thomas Hood, was ever so prolific in literature of the kind in which they both excelled.

The life of Mr. Barham has been written by his son, the Rev. R. H. D. Barham, and there are appreciative notices of him in "Bentley's Magazine" (vols. 18 and 21), "Fraser" (vol. 83), "The British Quarterly" (vol. 53), "Leisure Hour" (vol. 11), and "Temple Bar" (vol. 31).

There is a portrait of him in "Bentley's Miscellany," engraved from a drawing by Richard Lane.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1845.]

SIR FRANCIS BARNHAM,

SCHOLAR AND POLITICIAN,

Was the son of Martin Barnham, of Hollingbourne. His mother was Judith, daughter of Sir Martin Calthorpe, of London, and he was a nephew of Benedict Barnham, of London, who re-built the front of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. He was knighted by James I. on that monarch's accession and represented Grampound in Parliament in 1603 and 1614; and was subsequently five times elected for Maidstone in the Parliamentarian interest. In 1613 he succeeded to the estate of Boughton Monchelsea, where he died in 1646. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who was made a Baronet in 1663. He was a friend of Sir Henry Wotton and Sir Roger Twysden,

and one of the eighty-four persons selected to form a Royal Academy of Literature in 1617.

[*See "Hasted's Kent," "Burke's Extinct Baronetage," and Biographical Dictionaries.*]

ELIZABETH BARTON,

THE "MAID OF KENT,"

Was born in 1509, perhaps at Aldington, where she was a domestic servant, about 1525, in the house of Thomas Cobb, steward of Archbishop Warham. Being seized with an illness, she became subject to nervous derangements, which developed a religious mania. During her hysterical convulsions she gave expression to strange cries which were taken as prophetic utterances, and she soon became popularly regarded as one inspired. This delusion was encouraged by the priests, who sought to use her as an agent for opposing the spread of Protestant doctrines. For this purpose they instructed her in the legends of the saints, and induced her to represent that she was in communication with the Virgin. A priest named Bocking became her confessor, and she was assigned a cell at St. Sepulchre at Canterbury. The story of her ultimate fate is matter of public history. (See "Froude," vols. 1 and 2.

Being employed by the opponents of the King's divorce to denounce that project, she and her principal accomplices were put in prison, and their impostures exposed. Parliament adjudged them guilty of treason,

and she was executed at Tyburn, with Bocking and four others, on 20th April, 1534.

[*See* "*Biographia Britannica*," "*Collier's Church History*," "*Strype's Memorials*," *and* "*Life and Cranmer.*"]

JAMES BATE,

SCHOLAR AND DIVINE,

Son of Richard Bate, rector of Chilham, was born at Boughton Malherbe in 1703. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He proceeded M. A. in 1727. He accompanied Horace Walpole as his chaplain when Ambassador in Paris, and on his return was presented to the living of St. Paul's, Deptford. He was famous as a Hebrew Scholar, and was the author of the following works:—An Address to his Parishioners on the Rebellion of 1745; Infidelity scourged or Christianity vindicated, (1746); An Essay on the Doctrine of Original Sin (1752); Sermons. He died in 1775.

[*See* "*Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary*," *and* "*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*"]

ISAAC BECKETT,

ENGRAVER,

Was born in Kent in 1653, but at what place does not appear. He was first apprenticed to a calico printer, but becoming acquainted with Lutterel, an engraver in mezzotinto, he became desirous of learning the art. He

applied first to one John Lloyd for instruction, but subsequently became associated with Lutterel, many of whose plates he finished. He married a lady of fortune, by whose means he entered into business on his own account, but still assisted by Lutterel. He executed numerous portraits of the most celebrated characters of the time after the paintings of Kneller, Lely, Wissing, Riley, etc., and some subject plates. He died in 1719.

[*See "Strut's Dictionary," and "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting," where there is a portrait.*]

AFRA BEHN,

Dramatist and Novelist,

Was the daughter of John Johnson, a barber at Wye, where she was baptized 10th July, 1640, though a reference to her in the "Gentleman's Magazine" (Vol. 87, part 2. p. 322) says she was born at Canterbury in 1642. When quite young she went out to Surinam with a relative (whom she called her father), who was appointed Governor. Here she became acquainted with the Chief, Oroonoko, whose history she subsequently moulded into a novel on which Southern founded his tragedy bearing that title. On her return she married Mr. Behn, an English merchant, of Dutch descent. This marriage introduced her to Court, and she was employed by Charles II. on a private embassy. On her return she devoted the remainder of her life to "pleasure and poetry." She published three volumes of poems in 1684, 1685, and 1688 respectively. She wrote seventeen plays and several histories and

novels, in addition to "Oroonoko" before alluded to. The paraphrase of Ænone's Epistle to Paris in the English translation of Ovid's Epistles, commended by Dryden, is hers. Her writings are lively and humorous, but marked by an obscenity rebuked by Pope, in the lines:—

> The stage how loosely does Astræa tread,
> Who fairly puts all characters to bed!

She died April 16th, 1689, and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

[*See "Biographia Britannica," "Biographia Dramatica," and "Langbaine's Dramatic Poets."*]

SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY,

MATHEMATICIAN,

Was the son of Roger Billingsley, of Canterbury, where he was born about 1550. Though educated at Oxford, he was subsequently apprenticed to a haberdasher in the City of London, in which business he acquired a fortune, and was in 1596 elected Lord Mayor, and knighted. On the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., he took into his household one Whitehead, an Augustine Friar, at Oxford, an eminent mathematician, with whom he read, and made great progress in the science. On Whitehead's death he made a translation of Euclid's Elements, with notes taken from MSS., which Whitehead had bequeathed to him, and with observations of his own, and published the whole with a preface by Dr. John Dee, 1570. He died 22nd November, 1606.

[*"Rose's Biographical Dictionary." See also "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss.*]

RICHARD BOYLE,

EARL OF CORK ; STATESMAN,

Usually known as the great Earl of Cork, was the second and youngest son of Roger Boyle, of Preston, near Faversham. He was born at Canterbury, Oct. 3, 1566, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where "he rose early, studied hard, and lived temperately." He then became a student of Law at the Middle Temple, and clerk to Sir Richard Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but to improve his fortune he went to Ireland, landing at Dublin, June 23, 1588. His worldly goods then consisted of "a diamond ring, a bracelet of gold, his clothes, rapier and dagger, and £27 3s. in cash," but being in the prime of life (22), graceful and accomplished, he soon won his way, first to the heart of a rich heiress, and subsequently, in spite of the machinations of numerous and powerful enemies, who charged him with being in league with the king of Spain, to the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him clerk to the Council of Munster. He was present at the memorable siege of Kinsale, and was sent to convey the news of its fall to the court. This obtained for him fresh favour, and he was knighted on the day of his marriage to his second wife, Catherine, only daughter of Sir Jeffrey Fenton, Chief Secretary in Ireland. On March 12, 1606, he was sworn in a privy councillor to James I, for Munster, and on Feb. 15, 1612, for the kingdom of Ireland; in 1616, he was made Lord Boyle, in 1620 Lord Viscount Dungarvon, and Earl of Cork ; and in

1629 he became one of the Lord Justices for the Government of Ireland. In 1631 he was made Lord Treasurer, and the office declared hereditary in his family. In 1641, when the great rebellion in Ireland broke out, he distinguished himself by his great activity, energy and military skill, and contributed greatly to its suppression. He died Sept. 15, 1644, leaving behind him a reputation for valour, loyalty, generosity, and patriotism recognised alike by friend and foe. Though not a peer cf England, he was for his transcendent services, admitted to sit in the House of Lords, "ut consiliarius."

[*He left memoirs of his own life, published in Dr. Birch's "Life of the Hon. Mr. Boyle." See also Budgell's "History of the Boyles," "Biographia Britannica," etc.*]

EDWARD BOYS,

DIVINE,

Was a member of the ancient and well-known family of that name, who derived their descent from R. de Boys, or De Bosco, who is mentioned in the Battle Abbey Roll of those who came over with the Conqueror, but to which branch of the family he belonged does not appear. He was born in the parish of Blean in 1599. He was educated at Eton, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which College he was elected Fellow in 1631. He was presented to the rectory of Mantbay, in Norfolk, in 1640. He was much admired as a preacher, and was a great favourite with Bishop Hall, through whose influence he became Chaplain to Charles I. A posthumous volume of

sermons, edited by R. Flynt, 1672, forms the whole of his printed works. He died in 1665 or 1667.

[*See, for account of Boys family, "Hasted's Kent." See also "Granger's Biographical History" "Blomefield's Norfolk," and "Master's Corpus Christi College."*]

JOHN BOYS,

DIVINE,

Another member of the same family, being nephew of Sir John Boys, of Bonnington, was born in 1571. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, from whence he was elected Fellow of Clare Hall. His uncle presented him to the livings of Betteshanger and Tilmanstone, near Deal, and Archbishop Whitgift collated him to the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, at Canterbury. He there became distinguished as a theologian and "painful" preacher; and was accordingly promoted by James I. to the Deanery of Canterbury, in 1619. This dignity, however, he did not long enjoy, and he died suddenly Sept. 26th, 1625.

His chief work was his "Postils," or an Exposition upon the Festivals, Epistles, and Gospels in the English Liturgy. He was a violent opponent of popery, his hatred of which sometimes led him to the borders of profanity, and he was the author of a parody on the Lord's Prayer, beginning—Papa noster qui es *Romæ.*

[*An edition of his works was published in* 1622, *and a Notice of his life appeared in* 1631, *attached to his "Remains." See also "Fuller's Worthies" and Wood's Athenæ," by Bliss.*]

WILLIAM BOYS,

HISTORIAN.

Another member of the same distinguished family, was the son of William Boys, Commodore in the Royal Navy, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He was born at Deal Sept. 7, 1735, his mother being Elizabeth Pearson, of that place. He practised as a surgeon in the town of Sandwich and devoted every interval from his professional duties to literature and scientific research. Residing within a mile of Richborough, the Roman Rhutupium, he was led to investigate the history of that place. He likewise applied himself with great zeal and success to the study of natural history, mathematics and astronomy. On all these subjects he wrote various papers, but the work for which he is best known, and which occupied him the best years of his life, was his "Collections for the History of Sandwich, with Notices of the other Cinque Ports, and of Richborough." A part of the volume appeared in 1788, printed at Canterbury, and a second part, completing the work, in 1792, making together a quarto volume of 877 pages. Mr. Boys was a magistrate, and took an active part in all public business of his town and neighbourhood. He died 15th March, 1803, and a tablet to his memory is erected in the Town Hall at Sandwich.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1803. *Also* "*Hasted's Kent*," "*Nichols's Literary Illustrations and Anecdotes.*"]

JOHN BOYS,

OF BETSHANGER,

Was a farmer, and wrote a treatise on "The Agriculture of Kent," published in 1796, to which has been accorded the palm amongst County reports of agriculture, "for soundness of judgment and enlightened practical views." He died 16th Dec., 1824.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1825.]

THOMAS BOYS,

THEOLOGIAN AND ANTIQUARY,

Another member of this distinguished Kentish family, was born at Sandwich in 1792. He was educated at Tonbridge, and Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the University he entered the Army, and served in the Peninsula; but, after the Peace, he entered the Church, and was ordained in 1816. In 1848 he became incumbent of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, a living which he held till his death, September 2nd, 1880.

Whilst in the Peninsula, Mr. Boys translated the Bible into Portuguese so satisfactorily that his version has been accepted both by Catholics and Protestants of that nationality. His proficiency as a Hebrew scholar obtained for him the appointment, which he held from 1830 to 1832, of Hebrew Professor at the Jews' College, Hackney, and subsequently at the Missionary College, Islington, in 1836. Whilst holding this post he revised Deodati's Italian Bible, and also the Arabic Bible. His knowledge of

Hebrew Literature and Antiquities is displayed in a number of works of which the principal are the following:—"Tactica Sacra, an attempt to develop and exhibit to the eye by tabular arrangement, a general rule of Composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures," London, 1825.—"Suppressed Evidence on Miracles," 1832; "A Word for the Bible," 1832; "A Help to Hebrew," 1834.

In addition, he published a number of sermons, and contributed to Blackwood's Magazine many sketches and papers descriptive of his Peninsular experiences, the most important of which appeared in 1849 and 1850, under the title of "My Peninsular Medal," but not the least valuable of his literary productions are to be found in the pages of "Notes and Queries," to which periodical, sometimes in his own name and sometimes under the signature of "Vedette," he contributed many learned papers, amongst which are twelve articles on Chaucer, forming altogether a very valuable study on the difficulties of Early English Literature.

[*See Annual Register, and Times Obituary Notices*, 1880, *the latter reproduced in Notes and Queries, 5th Ser. Vol. ii; also Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.*]

THOMAS BRETT,

DIVINE, AND CONTROVERSIAL WRITER,

Was a native of Betteshanger, where he was born in 1667. He was educated at the Grammar School of Wye, whence he proceeded to Queen's College, Cambridge, thence to Corpus Christi, 1689. On taking his degree, in the same

year, he made no scruple of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to William III, having been brought up in Whig principles; but some years later, in 1705, he began to have doubts, and finally joined the party of the Non-jurors. Before this he held successively the livings of Betteshanger and of Ruckinge. The latter he resigned in 1715, and lived the remainder of his life in obscurity, till his death in 1743.

He was a voluminous writer of controversial pieces. His "Dissertation on the principal Liturgies of the Christian Church," published 1720, has been highly commended. In 1743 was published his "Letter to a Clergyman," showing why our English Bibles differ so much from the Septuagint, though both are translated from the Hebrew Original.

[*See "Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary," "Nichols's, Literary Anecdotes," "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."*]

BRIDGET OF ELTHAM,

Was the fourth daughter of Edward IV. and his queen Elizabeth. She was born at the palace at Eltham (which her father had almost rebuilt) Nov. 10th, 1480. "Observing," says Fuller, "her three eldest sisters not over happy in their husbands, she resolved to wed a monastical life, and (no whit ambitious of the place of an Abbess,) became an ordinary votary in the Nunnery at Dartford, founded by King Edward III." On this account she is commonly known as the "Nun of Dartford." She died in the year 1517,

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

CHARLES BROOKING,

PAINTER,

Was, if not born in Kent, bred in some department in the Dockyard at Deptford. He was a friend of Dominic Serres. "He painted sea-views and sea-fights, which shewed an extensive knowledge of naval tactics; his colour was bright and clear, his water pellucid, his manner broad and spirited." A specimen of his style may be seen in the Foundling Hospital, and numerous engravings have been taken of his works. He died in poverty, in 1759, in his thirty-sixth year.

[*See "Bryans' Painters and Engravers" and "Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters,"*]

SIR SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES,

ANTIQUARY, ETC.

Samuel Egerton Brydges,

"a man to all the book tribe dear,"

was the son of Edward Brydges of Wootton Court, where he was born in 1762. He was educated at the Grammar School at Maidstone, at King's School, Cambridge, and at Queen's College in that University. He was called to the bar in 1787, but never applied himself with zeal to that profession. In 1789 he purchased the estate of Denton in his native county, but, becoming embarrassed, he removed to Lee Priory, near Canterbury. In 1790 he preferred a claim to the barony of Chandos, but the claim was dis-allowed by the House of Lords, though Sir Eger-

ton never gave it up. He continued through life to sign himself "*per legem terræ* B. C. of S." (Baron Chandos of Sudeley). From the period of the rejection of his claim the Press teemed with writings bearing upon the decision. For the convenience of publication he set up a private press at Lee Priory, from which almost innumerable works proceeded. Amongst other compositions he is said to have produced 2000 sonnets in one year. In 1812 he was elected Member of Parliament for Maidstone, and continued a Member till 1818, when he retired to the Continent, where he resided till his death at Geneva in 1837. His first volume of poems was published in 1785. Of his other numerous works, including novels, pamphlets, bibliographies, the most important are "Censura Literaria," 10 vols., 1805-9, and his Autobiography, 1834.

[*For further particulars of his life see the above, and for a complete list, with criticisms, of his works see "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."*]

JOSIAH BURCHETT,

NAVAL HISTORIAN,

Was born at Sandwich about 1666. He served in the capacity of Secretary of the Admiralty, a position which probably suggested to him the undertaking with which his name is chiefly associated. This was, what he called "A Complete History of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea from the earliest accounts of Time." To such an ambitious work the author, though not wanting

in scholarship and knowledge of antiquity, and having access to official documents, was necessarily unequal, and its production met with severe criticism. One critic spoke of it as "progenitor of those tomes of ponderous verbosity . . . . palmed upon the public as 'Standard authorities' in naval history," and another spoke of the author as a landed gentleman of England "very much at sea upon maritime matters." Nevertheless, the work is a monument of industry, sufficient to earn for its author a place of honour in his county. He represented Sandwich in Parliament in 1705, and again in 1721. He died 20th October, 1746.

[*See "Pepys's Diary," and "Life and Correspondence," by Rev. John Smith ; "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."*]

SIR JOHN BURROUGHS,

HERALD,

Or Boroughs, was born at Sandwich, the son, it is said, of a gardener or brewer; who, however, gave his son a liberal education, He studied law in Gray's Inn, and, in 1623, was appointed, on account of his antiquarian knowledge, keeper of the records in the Tower. He was made Mowbray Herald by Queen Elizabeth, and knighted by James I. He attended Charles I, when he went to Scotland to be crowned, and in 1633 he was made Garter-king-at-Arms. During the Civil War he accompanied the king on his campaigns, and died October 21st, 1643, at Oxford, where he lies buried in Christ Church Cathedral. He was the author of the following works (1) "Impetus

Juveniles et quædam selectiores aliquantulum Animi Epistolæ," (2) "The Sovereignty of the British Seas, proved by Records, etc." He is said to have also made a collection of the Records in the Tower.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses," by Bliss, "Noble's College of Arms," "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."*]

WEEDEN BUTLER,

DIVINE, AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITER,

Was the son of a solicitor at Margate, where he was born in 1742. He was bred to the law, but forsook that profession for the Church. After ordination, he became curate to Dr. William Dodd, so celebrated for his abilities, and the crimes for which he was executed at Tyburn, 1777. He assisted this Divine in his preparation of his Commentary on the Holy Bible, and in editing the "Christian Magazine"; and succeeded him as preacher at Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico. He afterwards kept a private school at Chelsea, and planned and instituted the Sunday school of that parish. Amongst other works he published (1) "The Cheltenham Guide," (2) "Sermons," (3) "Jortin's Tracts," (4) "Willcock's Roman Conversations," 2 vols., (5) "Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man," (6) "An account of the Life and Writings of George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury." He died July, 1823.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine"* 1823, *"Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, and Anecdotes."*]

GEORGE BYNG,

VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, ADMIRAL,

Was the eldest son of John Byng, Esq., of Wrotham Court, where he was born Jan. 27, 1683. At the age of fifteen he went to sea as a volunteer. After several promotions, he was in 1702 raised to the command of the Nassau, and was present at the taking and burning of the French fleet in Vigo Bay. In 1704 he served under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, as Rear-admiral of the Red, and reduced Gibraltar. He was in the battle of Malaga, and for his gallantry there received the honour of knighthood. In 1718 he was made admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet, and was sent with a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of Italy: he so conducted the campaign that the King of Spain was forced to accept the terms proposed to him. On his return to England he was made Rear-admiral of Great Britain, Baron Byng of Southill, a privy-councillor, Viscount Torrington, and a Knight Companion of the Bath. In 1727 he became first Lord of the Admiralty. He died, full of years and honours, 15th Jan. 1733. The unfortunate admiral, John Byng, shot on the 14th March, 1757, was his fourth son; but whether he was born in Kent, or not, does not appear.

[*See "Charnock's Naval Biography," "Collin's Peerage" (1779)*].

ELIZABETH CARTER,

POET, ETC.

This lady, who has been styled "an ornament of her sex and an honour to her race" was born Dec. 16th, 1717, at Deal, where her father, was a minister. She early displayed a great desire for knowledge, and though naturally slow of apprehension, by unwearied perseverance she conquered all difficulties. She learned Greek and Latin from her father, and was so especially proficient in the former language, that Dr. Johnson said, concerning a celebrated scholar, that "he understood Greek better than anyone he knew except Elizabeth Carter." She also learned Hebrew, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic. Her first essays at composition appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine under the signature of "Eliza." In 1738 she published a small volume of poems, and this was followed by translations from the French and Italian, and from the works of Epictetus. These productions, especially the last, made her acquainted with most of the literati of the day, including Johnson, Bishop Butler, Savage, Horace Walpole, Richardson, Reynolds, Burke, Hannah More, and Mrs. Vesey, the hostess of the *Bas-Bleus*. Miss Carter was never married, and lived to the age of eighty nine. Her memoirs were published by her nephew, the Rev. Montagu Pennington, in 1808, a perusal of which goes to show her as "one of the wisest of women and most devout of Christians."

[*See the above, also "Brydges' Censura Literaria,"*

"*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*," *Boswell's Life of Johnson*," "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1806, *and Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*."]

JOHN CARTER,

DIVINE,

Was born at Wickham in 1554, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. After ordination he became Vicar of Bramford, Suffolk, then of Belstead. He died 21st February, 1634. His religious views were those of the Puritans, but he was a man not only of piety, but of humour and wit. His life was written by his son, and published in 1653. He was the author of an "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," published in 1627.

[*See* "*Neale's History of the Puritans*," "*Clarke's Lives*," *and the Biography by his son.*]

THOMAS CASE,

NONCONFORMIST DIVINE,

Was born at Bexley in 1598, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Being expelled from the living of Erpingham, in Norfolk, for Nonconformity, he joined the Parliament, and was appointed, when that party came to power, to the Ministry of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London. Subsequently he became Lecturer at Aldermanbury, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and finally rector of St. Giles in the Fields. He was the originator of the "Morning Exercises," in which some of the ablest Nonconformist sermons were published between 1677-90. He

was imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of being implicated in Love's plot. He died in 1682.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ," and "Fasti," and "Granger's Biographical History."*]

WILLIAM CAXTON,

THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER.

We have Caxton's own authority for saying that he was born in "Kent in the Welde," although other counties have claimed the honour of his birth. The date of his nativity is uncertain. Oldys places it at 1412, but later authorities at 1422-3. In 1438 he was apprenticed to Robert Large, an eminent Mercer in London. After serving his time he went into business in Bruges, in Belgium, where he resided twenty-four years, acting as agent for the Mercers' Company, and greatly prospered. In 1464 he acted as "Ambassador" or "Deputy" in making a treaty of trade and commerce between Edward IV., and Philip, Duke of Burgundy. He subsequently acted as secretary or agent to Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy, and while in her service he translated, from the French, Raoul le Ferre's Recueil des Histoires de Troye, the original of which was the first book printed by him on his return to England. For about this time Caxton had become acquainted with that art, either from Ulric Zell, of Cologne, or Colard Mansion, of Bruges. His printing press was set up in Westminster some time between 1474 and 1477. Tradition says that the first book printed was one on the *Game of Chesse*, a first edition of

which however, had already appeared at Bruges. Whilst conducting his press he was patronized by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and many of the nobility, and continued busy at the new art till his death, in 1492. Caxton's life has been written by Oldys in the "Biographia Britannica," by John Lewis (1738), by Charles Knight, and by William Blades (1861).

JOSEPH CHAMPION,

PENMAN.

This celebrated professor of a useful art, was born at Chatham in 1709. He received his education at Johnson's Free Writing School in Foster Lane, London. He set up a boarding school in St. Paul's Church Yard, and subsequently in Bedford, at both of which academies he had many scholars, some of them persons of rank. He published a great number of Manuals upon Penmanship, and contributed 47 folio pieces to "Bickham's Universal Penman," in which he displays a beautiful variety of writing, both for ornament and use. He died about 1762.

[*See "Massey's Origin of Letters," "Bromley's and Evan's Catalogues of Engraved Portraits."*]

WILLIAM JAMES CHAPLIN,

THE HEAD OF THE GREAT FIRM OF CHAPLIN & HORNE,

Was born at Rochester in 1787, and his history affords a remarkable example of a man rising from the humblest ranks, by talents and energy, to a foremost place with

the wealthy and influential. Before railways were in operation he succeeded in becoming one of the largest coach-proprietors in the kingdom, possessing sixty-four stage coaches, worked by fifteen hundred horses, and returning yearly more than half a million sterling. This capital he gradually removed into railways in England, France, and Holland; particularly into the London and South Western Railway, of which he became a director and Chairman. In 1845 he was Sheriff of London, and in 1847 was elected M.P. for Salisbury, for which he continued to sit till 1857. He died April 24th, 1859.

[*See "Men of the Time," ed.* 1856.]

THOMAS CHARNOCK,

ALCHEMIST,

Was born, according to his own statement, in the Isle of Thanet in the year 1524. He speaks of himself ("truly enough," as Fuller somewhat spitefully remarks) as the "unlettered scholar." Like many other "philosophers" of the time, he devoted himself to the vain task of the discovery of the "philosopher's stone" He published the result of his researches in a work entitled "The Breviary of Natural Philosophy," which is included in the "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum" of Elias Ashmole, published in 1651. He died in 1581.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

RICHARD CHAWRY,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

Was born at Westerham. He belonged to the Salters'

Company, in the City of London, and attained to the Mayoralty in 1494.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

NICHOLAS CLAGETT,

DIVINE,

Was born at Canterbury about the year 1607. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, whence he removed to Magdalen Hall. About 1636 he became vicar of Melbourne, Dorset, and some years after was elected preacher at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds. He was the author of a treatise on "The Abuses of God's Grace," published 1659. He died in 1663. His sons, William and Nicholas, born when he was at Bury St. Edmunds, were well known as preachers and theological writers.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss, "Tymm's Bury St. Edmunds."*]

JOHN CLAYTON,

BOTANIST,

Was born in Kent* in 1693, but in what part is uncertain. In 1705 he went to Virginia, where his father was Attorney-General. There he practised physic, and was indefatigable in botanical researches. He sent observations on the natural history of Virginia to the Royal Society, which were published in the "Philosophical Transactions" (vols. xvii, xviii, and xli). He forwarded a collection of dried plants to Gronovius, who, in conjunc-

* But some authorities say in Middlesex.

tion with Linnæus, described them in their treatise on Flora Virginica. Gronovius affixed the collector's name to a genus of plants, *Claytonia*. He died in 1773.

[*See "Rose's Biographical Dictionary," "Barton's Medical Journal," &c.*]

RICHARD CLIFFORD,

BISHOP OF LONDON,

Of the noble family of Clifford, was, according to Fuller, a Kentish man. He was transferred from the deanery of Canterbury to the See of Worcester, thence to the bishopric of London, 13th Oct., 1407. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal, and was sent to represent the English Church at the Council of Constance, held to settle the claims of rival popes. He gave a thousand marks to the poor scholars of Burnell's Inn in Oxford, just before his death, which occurred in 1421.

[*See Godwin, "De Præsulibus," "Wilkins's Concilia," "Le Neve's Fasti."*]

THOMAS COMBER,

DIVINE,

Was born at Westerham, March 19, 1644. He was educated at the school of his native place, and at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. After leaving College, he became the assistant of the Rev. William Holland, rector of All Hallows, Staining, and was subsequently rector of Stonegrave, Yorkshire. Here he wrote three parts of his well-known work "The Companion to the Temple." In

1677 he was installed prebend of Holme, and the following year presented to the living of Thornton. In 1680, he published a reply to Selden's "History of Tithes," and a tract entitled "Religion and Loyalty," directed against the succession of a popish prince to the English throne. For this and other services to the Protestant cause, when William III came to the throne, he was presented to the Deanery of Durham, which he held till his death in 1699. Besides the above treatises he published numerous learned works of a liturgical character. His memoirs were written by his grandson, q.v.

[*See also "Biographia Britannica," and "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."*]

WILLIAM DARELL,

ANTIQUARY,

Was probably a member of the ancient family of the Darels of Calehill, whose name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, as accompanying the Conqueror into England. Entering the Church, he was appointed a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral in 1554, and subsequently became one of the chaplains to Queen Elizabeth. He was a friend of William Lord Cobham, Constable of Dover Castle, to whom he dedicated a history of that famous stronghold. This work, originally written in Latin, was translated by Alexander Campbell, and published, with plates, in 1797. Darell died in 1584.

[*See "Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses."*]

JOHN DENNE,

DIVINE AND ANTIQUARY.

John Denne was born at Littlebourne in 1693, and was brought up in the free schools of Sandwich and Canterbury, whence he proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1716. After holding many cures, he was made Archdeacon of Rochester in 1728, and three years later was presented to the Rectory of Lambeth, by Archbishop Wake. He died in 1767. He was a learned antiquary, and contributed to John Lewis's "Life of Wicliff," and assisted Hearne in preparing his edition of "Textus Roffensis."

[*See "Ellis's History of Shoreditch," "Masters' Corpus Christi College, Cambridge," "Gentleman's Magazine*, 1767," *and "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes."*]

PHILIP DENSE,

PHYSICIAN,

Was born (according to Wood) in the Diocese of Canterbury, and elected probationer of Merton College in 1500. He "entered on the physic line, but took no degree, though he writ something thereof." He died of the pestilence in 1507, and was buried in the choir of the Church of Merton College, in the catalogue of whose Fellows he is described as—"Medicus et astronomicus cum primis doctus."

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss.*]

EDWARD DERING,

PURITAN DIVINE.

Edward Dering or Deering, was a native of Kent, being the third son of John Dering, Esq., of Surrenden. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen Fellow in 1568. In the following year he was chosen Margaret Professor of Divinity. In 1569 he obtained the living of Pluckley, in his native county, and became Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk. He was an eloquent preacher, and a learned disputant. He wrote many controversial treatises, which were published collectively in 1614.

[*See* "*Haslewood's Genealogical Memoranda*," "*Strype's Annals*," *and* "*Neal's History of the Puritans*."]

SIR EDWARD DERING,

POLITICIAN.

Although Hasted, in his history of Kent, says that this gentleman "was born in the Tower of London," yet, as most of his biographers call him a "native of Kent," his name is inserted here. His family is certainly one of the oldest and most eminent in the county, being descended from ancestors who held lands there before the Conquest. Sir Edward Dering was Lieutenant of Dover Castle in 1623, was created a Baronet in 1626, and subsequently represented the county in Parliament. There "the levity of his disposition and his vanity to display his learning got

the better of his good and loyal principles," and he distinguished himself by his opposition to the King's party. He brought in a bill for the abolition of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and proposed other violent measures. Subsequently, however, he changed his opinion, espoused the royal cause, and became a great sufferer in the civil war, his house at Surrenden being four times plundered by the Parliamentarian soldiers. He died before the Restoration. He founded a great library at Surrenden, and published his speeches in Parliament in a quarto volume.

[*See "Hasted's Kent," and "Proceedings in Kent," published by Camden Society (Vol.* 80.*)*]

LEONARD DIGGES

Was born at Barham in the beginning of the sixteenth century and educated at University College, Oxford. "His mind," (says Fuller) "most inclined him to Mathematics, and he was the best architect in that age for all manner of buildings, for conveniency, pleasure, state, strength, being excellent at fortifications." He wrote a book on the measuring of land entitled "Tectonicum," published 1556, also a "Book of Rules," to judge the weather by "Sun, Moon and Stars," and other works. He died in 1573.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss, "Biographia Britannica," "Fuller's Worthies," "Hasted's Kent," "Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica."*]

THOMAS DIGGES,

SOLDIER AND MATHEMATICIAN,

Was the son of the preceding, and an equally illustrious mathematician. He was born, probably at Wotton Court, near Canterbury, which had been purchased by his father. He was at the same time a soldier, and held the commission of Muster-master-general to the forces in the Netherlands, sent by Elizabeth. Besides revising his father's works he wrote several of his own, and drew up a plan for the improvement of the harbour and mole of Dover, 1582. He died 1595, and was buried in the church of Aldermanbury, in London.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss, "Ames's Typographia Antiqua," "Biographia Britannica," "Hasted's Kent."*]

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES,

STATESMAN,

Was the eldest son of the preceding. He was born in 1583, Wood thinks "in the parish of Derham, in which Digges Court is situated." He was educated at University College, and subsequently entered at one of the Inns of Court. After much experience gained by travel, he entered the service of his county in Parliament, where his conduct was distinguished by sound judgment and inflexible independence. In 1618, being knighted, he was sent on an Embassy to Russia, and two years afterwards to Holland. In 1631 he obtained a reversionary

grant of the Mastership of the Rolls, to which office he succeeded in 1636. He died three years later, 1639. He published a "Defence of Trade," a "Discourse of the Rights and Privileges of the Subject," and many Speeches and Letters.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss, "Hasted's Kent," "Foss's Judges," "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."*]

CHARLES DIGNUM,

MUSICIAN,

Was born at Rotherhithe, where his father was a master tailor. He sang when a boy (being a Roman Catholic) in the Chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador. He subsequently became a pupil of Linley, and in 1784 made his appearance on the stage in the character of Young Meadows in "Love in a Village," with great applause. He composed many pleasing ballads and a collection of popular music. He died in 1827.

[*See "European Magazine"* (1798,) *"Gentleman's Magazine"* (1799), *"Grove's Dictionary of Music."*]

BRIAN DUPPA,

BISHOP,

Was the son of the Vicar of Lewisham, where he was born in 1588. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Oxford. In 1612 he was chosen fellow of All Soul's College, and after taking orders travelled in France and Spain. In 1629 he was appointed Dean of Christ Church. In 1638 he became tutor to the Prince of Wales

(afterwards Charles II) and from that time his promotion was rapid. In the same year he became Bishop of Chichester, in 1641 he was promoted to Salisbury, to be translated at the Restoration to Winchester. He was an especial favourite with Charles I, whom he is said to have assisted in composing the Ikon Basilike. He did not long survive his last promotion, dying in 1662. He was a man of exemplary piety, and of much learning. He wrote several devotional works and sermons, including "Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion," published 1674.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Le Neve's Fasti"; "Biographia Britannica."*]

JOHN EASDAY.

John Easday, who, it may be assumed, was a Kentish man, was, according to Fuller, an Alderman and Mayor of the city of Canterbury in the year 1585. Though a person of "but an indifferent estate," he repaired the walls of the city, which were fallen to decay, "as far as his name is inscribed on the wall," an example which, the chronicler adds, has found many panegyrists, but few imitators.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

PRINCE EDMUND,

Youngest son of Henry VII., created Duke of Somerset, was born at Greenwich in 1495. He died in childhood in 1500, at Bishop's Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, which was

then the nursery of the King's children. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey, without monument; "little notice being" (Fuller remarks) "taken of him; and no wonder for—

"Who only act short parts in infant age
Are soon forgot."

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

QUEEN ELIZABETH,

Was born at Greenwich, Sept. 7, 1533, and may therefore be claimed as a Kentish woman. It is, of course, unnecessary to refer to her history here, further than to say that not only was she born in the county but frequently visited it, making the palace of "Placentia" her home. It was off Greenwich she visited the 'Golden Hind,' the ship in which Drake had "compassed the world," and after dinner, knighted the famous captain. During her progresses she stayed at, amongst other places, Rochester (for five days in 1573); Cobham Hall; Sandwich, 1572, when the streets were hung with garlands of vine leaves, and her Majesty was "very merrie;" Boughton Malherbe, with Sir Henry Wotton, in 1573; and Bedgbury Park with the Colepepers.

[*See "Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth."*]

SIR GEORGE ENT,

PHYSICIAN,

Was born at Sandwich in 1604, and educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He had great practice as a

physician, and became President of the College of Physicians, and was knighted by Charles II. He was a great friend of his fellow countryman Harvey, and published a work in defence of that physician's great discovery, entitled "Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis contra Æmilianum Parisanum," 1641. His whole works were published at Leyden, 1687. He died in 1689.

[*See Munk's "College of Physicians," "Harvey's Works," by Willis.*]

JOHN EVELYN,

ACCOMPLISHED GENTLEMAN AND SCHOLAR,

Was born at Sayes Court, Deptford, Jan. 14, 1654-5, and was the third son of the celebrated John Evelyn, of Wotton, in Surrey. John Evelyn, jun. was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and, though he took no degree there, he became an elegant scholar. He translated from the Latin the work of "Renatus Rapinus on Gardens," also "Plutarch's Life of Alexander," and a History of the Turks, from the French; and he was the author of several poems, as well as his celebrated "Diary." He died in 1698.

[*See his Diary, "Wood's Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss, "Biographia Britannica," etc., etc.*]

ROBERT FILMER,

POLITICAL WRITER,

Was born at East Sutton. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote several remarkable works on Government, the chief of which were "The Anarchy

of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy" and "Patriarcha," in which he endeavours to prove that all legal titles to govern are orginally derived from heads of families. One of the charges against Algernon Sidney was that there was found in his posession a MS. answer to this latter treatise, the principles of which were subsequently discussed by Locke in his Treatises on Government, in 1689. Filmer died in 1688.

[*See "Wotton's Baronetage,"* (1771), *"Hasted's Kent," "Hallam's Literature of Europe."*]

SIR HENEAGE FINCH,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Was the son of Sir Moyle Finch of Eastwell, where he was probably born. He studied law at the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1606. In the following year he entered Parliament, where he took an active part in the Debates and Proceedings of the House, and was elected Speaker in the year 1625. Two years before that he was knighted and advanced to the Degree of Sergeant-at-Law. He died Dec. 5, 1631. He left a work in MS. on the Jurisdiction of Bishops.

[*See Manning's "Lives of the Speakers."*]

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM,

Son of the preceding was born at Eastwell in 1621. He was educated at Westminster School, at Christ Church, Oxford and at the Inner Temple. During the reign of

Charles II. he was made a baronet, and was rapidly promoted till he reached the high position of Lord Keeper, with a peerage. In 1675 he became Lord Chancellor, and in 1681 was created Earl of Nottingham, but died in the following year. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence, and of such distinguished prudence that he obtained and retained at once the good will of the court and the country. He is the character represented as Amri in "Dryden's Absolom and Achitophel"; and for his powers of oratory he acquired the name of the English Roscius and Cicero. Some of his speeches have been published. His son, Daniel, born in 1647, became the second Earl, and was a distinguished statesman in the time of William III.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss, "Parliamentary History," "Burnet's Own Times."*]

HENRY FINCH,

LAWYER.

Of the same family as the preceding was Henry Finch, sergeant-at-law in the reign of James I., by whom he was knighted, He was a native of Kent, and educated at Oxford, and Gray's Inn. He was a lawyer of learning and reputation, and wrote a treatise on Common Law, entitled "Nomotechnia," 1613. He died in 1625.

[Besides the above Finches, there were several other members of the family, all Kentish men, and more or less distinguished. There was a Sir Heneage Finch, who was

Recorder of London in the reign of James I, and an Edward Finch, his brother, an eminent clergyman, Vicar of Christ Church, London, who died in 1642.]

SIR JOHN FINEAU,

JUDGE,

Was born "by all probablity" (Fuller says) at Swingfield, a place said to have been bestowed on one of his ancestors by Nicholas Criol, for saving his life at the Battle of Poictiers. He was twenty-eight years old, the same authority adds, when he took to the study of the law; he followed the profession another twenty-eight years before he became a judge, and he continued a judge the same number of years, so that he must have lived eighty-four years. He owed his elevation to the bench to his bold opposition to the payment of tenths to the Pope. He was a great benefactor of the Church of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and according to Fuller, deserves all the praise bestowed upon him by the monks. He had a house at Canterbury and at Herne, where he died in 1525.

[*See Fuller's Worthies,*" "*Foss's Lives of the Judges,*"]

SIR JOHN FINET,

COURTIER AND WIT,

Was born at Soulton, near Dover, in 1571. He was a gentleman of wit and ingenuity among the courtiers of James I., and Charles I., and wrote a work on the precedency, treatment, audience, and punctilios to be

observed towards foreign ambassadors at the English Court, under the title of "Fineti Philoxenus," published in 1656. He died in 1641.

[*See Wood's "Fasti," by Bliss.*]

SIMON FISH,

RELIGIOUS REFORMER,

Was a native of Kent, but the place of his birth seems unknown. He was educated at Oxford, and subsequently studied law at Gray's Inn. In consequence of his taking part in a play which reflected upon Wolsey he found it necessary to leave the country, and fled into Germany, where he became acquainted with William Tyndale. Here he wrote a treatise satirizing the popish clergy, entitled "The Supplication of Beggars," which was fortunate enough to obtain the approbation of Henry VIII, who gave the author leave to return to England. Fish's pamphlet was deemed of sufficient importance to draw a reply from Sir Thomas More, who answered it in another entitled "The Supplication of Souls in Purgatory." The king, however, continued his protection to him till his death by the plague in 1531. He is said to have been the author of other works entitled "The Boke of Merchants," and "The Spiritual Nosegay," and he translated a treatise from the Dutch, entitled "The Summe of the Scriptures," 1530. He lies buried in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss.*]

RICHARD FLETCHER,

BISHOP,

Father of the well known dramatic poet John Fletcher, the literary partner of Francis Beaumont, was a Kentish man, and a man of reputation in his time. He was educated at Bene't College, Oxford, and after holding several important cures, was promoted in 1589 to the See of Bristol, whence in 1592 he was translated to Worcester, and two years later to London. On the occasion of the condemnation of Mary Queen of Scots, he was appointed to attend her at her execution. He offended Elizabeth by marrying Lady Baker, a woman of great beauty, the great queen being strongly averse to bishops marrying at all. He was consequently suspended. He died suddenly in 1596, his death being hastened probably by his disgrace, though Camden imputes it to tobacco, of which newly-introduced weed he was immoderately fond.

[*See Fuller's "Worthies," Masters's "History of Corpus Christi College," Strype's "Life of Whitgift," and "Biographia Britannica."*]

GILES FLETCHER,

DIPLOMATIST,

Was a brother of the preceding. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was employed by Elizabeth as Commissioner in Scotland and Germany, and in 1588 as ambassador to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Russia. Of this embassy he has left a curious account, with a description of the fashions and manners

of the Moscovites, under the title of "The Russian Commonwealth," 1590, which may be found in Hakluyt's Collection of Travels. He died in 1610.

[*See Fuller's "Worthies," Wood's "Fasti," and "Biographia Britannica."*]

ROBERT FLOOD,

PHYSICIAN,

Robert Flood, or Fludd, or, as he latinizes his name, Robertus de Fluctibus, was born at Milgate House, in the parish of Bearstead, in 1574. He was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Oxford, after which he spent several years in European travel. On his return he practised physic, attained to eminence, and was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He died in 1637. He was a distinguished member of the Rosicrucian Brotherhood, and wrote many treatises in support of its fantastic philosophy, which attracted sufficient attention to be honoured with replies from Kepler, Mersenne, Gassendi, and the chief scientific men of the time.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss; Fuller's "Worthies," Granger's "Biographical History."*]

SIR EDWARD JAMES FOOTE,

NAVAL OFFICER,

Was the son of the Rev. Francis H. Foote, Rector of Bishopsbourne, where he was born 1797. Entering the navy early in life, he served under Nelson, having the com-

mand of the Niger frigate at St. Vincent, and of the Seahorse at the blockade of the Bay of Naples. He was made rear-admiral in 1812, and vice-admiral in 1821. He died in 1833.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1833, *and Ralfe's* "*Naval Biography.*"]

ACCEPTED FREWEN,

ARCHBISHOP,

Though the son of the rector of Northiam, in Sussex, is declared by Wood to have been born in Kent, in 1589, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He became chaplain to Charles II., in 1631, and subsequently Dean of Gloucester. He was made Bishop of Lichfield in 1643, whence he was translated to the Archbishopric of York in 1660, which office he held till his death, four years later, in 1664.

[*See Wood's* "*Athenæ Oxon,*" *by Bliss; and Le Neve's* "*Lives of the Archbishops.*"]

JOHN FRITH,

PREACHER AND MARTYR,

Or Fryth, was the son of an innkeeper at Sevenoaks, though Fuller says he was born at Westerham. He was sent to King's College, Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Oxford, where, on account of his extraordinary learning, he was chosen one of the junior canons of Christ Church, then newly founded by Wolsey, and known as Cardinal College. He subsequently imbibed the principles

of the Reformation, and openly professing them, was for some time committed to prison at Oxford. On his release he went abroad, but on his return was committed to the Tower, and being brought to trial on charges of heresy, was at length condemned and burned at Smithfield, 4th July, 1533, maintaining to the last his fortitude, and a noble spirit of forgiveness to his persecutors. He was an eminent scholar, and wrote many learned theological treatises. While in prison he met with Simon Fish (before mentioned) whom he supported in his controversy with More; and Cranmer, in his controversy with Gardiner, acknowledged that he had received great assistance from this able man's writings.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Abel Redivivus," "Foxe's Acts and Monuments," "Burnet's Reformation," Moreri, "Dictionnaire Historique."*]

WILLIAM FULLER,

IMPOSTOR.

This notorious impostor, the rival of Titus Oates, known popularly as "Cheat-master General," was born at Milton, in 1672. Though by no means a Kentish "Worthy," his name can hardly be omitted from a list of celebrities. He was bred a Roman Catholic, and was page to Lady Milfort. In 1670 he was sent with dispatches to England, from Mary of Modena. These, instead of delivering as directed, he took to King William III. He lived some time in luxury on the reward of his treachery. When the proceeds had been spent he tried to raise more funds by

fabricating plots in the manner of Oates. These being detected, he was convicted and sentenced to fine and the pillory. He wrote a life of himself when in the Queen's Bench prison, published in 1782, and referred to by Macaulay. His death occurred about the year 1717.

[*See his Life, by Abel Roper.*]

WILLIAM FULMAN,

ANTIQUARY,

Was the son of a tradesman of Penshurst, where he was born in 1632. He was sent by Dr. Hammond, the incumbent of Penshurst, to be educated at Oxford, but was ejected by the Parliamentary visitors along with his patron. After the Restoration, he obtained the living of Meysey Hampton, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1688. He was well read in antiquities, and wrote historical notices of the University of Oxford, ("Academiæ Oxoniensis Notitia,") "Comments on Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation," and edited the works of Charles I., and of his patron, Dr. Hammond.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss.*]

HENRY GALLY,

DIVINE,

Was born at Beckenham in 1676. He was Lecturer at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1721, and became Prebendary of Gloucester, in 1728. He published several sermons and theological works, translated "The Moral Characters of

Theophrastus," and wrote two dissertations on the pronunciation of Greek. He died August 7, 1769.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1769, "*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*," *and* "*Master's Corpus Christi College*."]

JOHN GIBBON,

HERALDIC WRITER,

An ancestor of the famous historian, Edward Gibbon, was a Kentish man, though some biographers represent him as born in London. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and for some time served as a soldier in France, the Netherlands and Virginia. Then, becoming known to Dugdale, he obtained the appointment of Norroy King-at-Arms. He published several heraldic works, the best known of which, "Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam," or an attempt to define in Roman idiom the terms and attributes of Heraldry, appeared in 1682.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*" (1802 *and* 1806); "*Noble's History of the College of Arms*."]

THOMAS GLOVER,

HERALDIC WRITER,

Was born at Ashford in 1543. He was made Portcullis, and afterwards Somerset Herald. He assisted Camden in his pedigrees for his Britannia; Powell in his history of Wales; and made a collection of funeral inscriptions upon the monuments in Kent. He died in 1588. His

son Robert, also a Kentish man, followed in his father's steps and succeeded him as Somerset Herald.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine"* (1803), *"Fuller's Worthies," and "Noble's College of Arms."*]

JONATHAN GODDARD,

PHYSICIAN,

Was born at Greenwich in 1617, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and at Cambridge, where he took a degree in Medicine. He was chosen Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1646, and in the following year he became lecturer in Anatomy, on which lectures his chief reputation is founded. He was a parliamentarian in politics and was appointed head-physician to the army, and represented the University of Oxford in the Little Parliament. At the Restoration he was removed from his appointments, but remained a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and was nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society at its first institution. He died March 24, 1674. He was the author of "A Discourse concerning Physic," and many other Medical and Scientific Treatises.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Birch's Royal Society," "Wood's Gresham Professors," and "Biographia Britannica."*]

JAMES GOLDWELL,

BISHOP OF NORWICH, AND SECRETARY TO EDWARD IV,

And who died in 1498, was born at Great Chart. Thomas

Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph in the time of Queen Mary, was also born at the same place.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Le Neve's Fasti," "Blomefield's History of Norfolk," and "Hasted's Kent."*]

STEPHEN GOSSON,

DIVINE AND POET,

Was a Kentish man born in 1554, and educated at Oxford. He took Orders and obtained the living of Great Wigborough, in Essex, and subsequently the Rectory of St. Botolph in London, where he died in 1623. He was an imitator of his contemporaries, Spenser and Sidney, and excelled in pastoral poetry. He wrote several Plays, and a sermon entitled "The Trumpet of War."

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1795, and "Biographia Dramatica."*]

WILLIAM GOSTLING,

ANTIQUARY,

Was born at Canterbury in 1705. He was educated at the King's School there, for the church, and became Vicar of Stone, in the Island of Oxney, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Canterbury. He wrote several antiquarian treatises, the best known of which is "A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury." He died in 1777.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine," 1777; "Hasted's Kent," and "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes."*]

JOHN B. GOUGH,

TEMPERANCE LECTURER,

Was born at Sandgate, August 22, 1817. In 1829 he emigrated to New York, where he learned the trade of a bookbinder, and fell into intemperate habits. In 1842 he took the pledge of abstinence, and soon after began to advocate the principle. His fame as a lecturer soon spread through the United States, reached England, and caused him to be invited by the London Temperance League to visit this country. This he did twice, in 1853 and 1857, and lectured with great success. Later in life he began to discourse on other topics, and his addresses were attended with such success that he amassed a fortune, and built an elegant residence at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1846 he published his "Autobiography," (q.v.), and a volume of "Orations" in 1854. He died in 1886 at Gravesend.

GEORGE GROTE,

HISTORIAN,

Was born in 1794 at Clay Hill, near Beckenham. His ancestors came from Germany, and his grandfather was head of the banking house, in Threadneedle Street, of Grote and Prescott. He was educated at Charterhouse, on leaving which he entered as a clerk in his father's counting house. Devoting his leisure to study, he commenced in 1823 the compilation on which his fame chiefly rests, his well known "History of Greece." In 1832 he was elected Member for the City of London, on Reform principles, and he continued Member till 1841. While in the

House he had charge of the Bill for establishing Vote by Ballot. His "History of Greece" was completed in 1856. He contributed at intervals several Essays in political and classical subjects to the Edinburgh, Westminster and other Reviews. Mr. Grote married a Kentish lady, Miss Harriet Lewis, herself a writer of repute, authoress of the "Life of Ary Scheffer" and other works. He died June 18, 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His personal life has been written by his wife, and was published in 1873, (q.v.)

[*See also* (*for literary references*) "*Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.*"]

PETER GUNNING,

BISHOP,

Was a native of Hoo, where he was born in 1613. He was educated at Canterbury School and at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and distinguished himself as a preacher. He suffered much during the Commonwealth for his loyalty to the King, but at the Restoration he became head of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Regius and Margaret professor of Divinity. In 1669 he was made Bishop of Chichester, and thence translated to Ely, where he died in 1684. He was one of the committee for the review of the Liturgy, and at the Savoy Conference distinguished himself as the opponent of Baxter. He was an able disputant, and wrote many treatises of a controversial character. He is the author of

the beautiful and well known prayer in the Liturgy known as "The General Supplication."

[*See "Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1793; "Master's Corpus Christi College"; Salmon's "Lives of the Bishops."*]

JAMES HALES,

JUDGE,

Was born at Canterbury about the year 1470. He belonged to a family several of whose members obtained distinction in the Law. His father, John Hales, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII. James studied Law at Gray's Inn. In 1544 he became one of the King's Sergeants, and obtained a grant of the Manor of Clavertigh with the Monken Lands in Eleham. He was knighted by Edward VI, and advanced to the Bench of Common Pleas. In this capacity he sat in the court which tried Bishop Gardiner, a circumstance which the latter remembered in the day of his power; for when Chancellor to Mary he refused to administer the oath to Hales, until he made his purgation of heresy. This being refused, the judge was thrown into prison. By extraordinary pressure he was brought to recant, but this step so preyed upon his mind that in a fit of despondency he is said to have drowned himself in the river at Canterbury, 1555.

[*See "Hasted's Kent" and "Foss's Judges."*]

JOHN HALES,

LINGUIST AND CIVILIAN,

Was born at Halden, and liberally educated, though at no University. He became an excellent Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, and well skilled in civil law and antiquities. In the reign of Henry VIII. he held the office of Clerk of the Hanaper, and was a Commissioner to enquire into enclosures in the counties of Oxford and Berks. He founded a free school at Coventry, and wrote for the use of the scholars an "Introduction to the Latin Tongue." He was also the author of "A Highway to Nobility," and a translation of "Plutarch's Lives." A pamphlet, however, in favour of the succession of the house of Suffolk, which he wrote, offended Elizabeth, who put him in the Tower. He died in 1572.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," by Bliss; "Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials," and "Life of Cranmer."*]

STEPHEN HALES,

NATURALIST AND DIVINE,

Was born at Bekesbourne in 1677, and educated at Cambridge, where he took to the studies of botany and anatomy, in company with the celebrated antiquary, Dr. Stukeley. He held in succession several benefices, but resided chiefly at Teddington, in Middlesex, where he was visited by persons of rank and taste. Being made a Fellow of the Royal Society, he communicated several Essays on "Vegetable Physiology," which attracted attention, not

only in England, but abroad. He was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences in 1753, in the place of Sir Hans Sloane, who died that year. In the midst of all his philosophical and scientific labours he did not neglect his parochial duties, and he is held up by Pope under the epithet of "Plain Parson Hale," as a model of sincere piety. He died at Teddington in 1761. There is a monument to his memory in Westminister Abbey, erected by the Princess of Wales.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1799; "*Annual Register*," 1764; "*Master's Corpus Christi College*," "*Lyson's Environs of London.*"]

HAMO OF FAVERSHAM,

LEARNED MONK,

According to Fuller, "had his first breath at, and fetched his name from Faversham." On arriving at manhood he studied in Paris, where he obtained such proficiency in the learning of the time that he is styled by Leland *inter Aristotelitos Aristotelissimus*. He became a Franciscan Friar, and returning to England was elected Provincial of his Order. Afterwards, proceeding to Rome, he became General. He held this position with great reputation till his death in 1260. He corrected and amended the "Roman Breviary."

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

HAMO OF HYTHE,

BISHOP.

"Hamo of Hithe was born therein" says Fuller. He was

made Bishop of Rochester in the 12th year of Henry II., to whom he was Confessor. He erected the Great Hall at Halling, and built and endowed the hospital of St. Bartholomew at Hythe, whence Fuller thinks he must have been a person of private means, the See of Rochester being poor. He resigned his bishopric before his death, which took place in 1355 at Hardwicke.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

GEORGE, LORD HARRIS,

GENERAL,

Was born at Brasted in 1746. He entered the army in 1759, and, obtaining the rank of Captain, served in America, and was present at the battle at Bunker's Hill, where he was severely wounded. After further distinguished services in that war, he proceeded to India, where he served in the campaigns against Tippoo Sultaun, and was promoted soon after to the rank of Lieut.-General, and entrusted by the Marquess Wellesley with the conduct of the war against Tippoo, which he brought to a successful termination by the capture of Seringapatam in 1799. He became General in 1812, and was raised to the peerage in 1815. He died in May, 1829, aged 82.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1829.]

JOHN HARRIS,

ENCYCLOPÆDIST, ETC.

This diligent author and compiler is claimed as a man of Kent, but his birthplace does not appear. He was

educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was for some time perpetual curate of Stroud, and Prebend of Rochester. His attainments secured him a Fellowship and the vice-presidentship of the Royal Society. He published many works on natural history, mathematics, and astronomy, as well as sermons; but he is best known as the compiler of a "Collection of Voyages," 1702, of an Encyclopædia or Dictionary of the Arts, entitled "Lexicon Technicum," which may be regarded as the original of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and of a "History of Kent" published in 1709. He died in poverty in the year 1719.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1814; *"Rees's Cyclopædia"; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes."*]

WILLIAM HARVEY.

PHYSICIAN AND ANATOMIST,

Whose discovery of the circulation of the blood completely revolutionised the science of medicine, was born at Folkstone, 1st April, 1578. He was educated at Canterbury, and at Caius College, Cambridge, subsequently studying medicine and anatomy in the universities of France, Germany, and Italy. On his return to London he became a member of the College of Physicians, and was appointed to deliver the Lumleian lectures at S. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was at this time that he first gave the world a glimpse of his grand discovery, which he himself affirms, first dawned upon him from a study of the valves of the veins, as exhibited by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, his master when at Padua. It was not till 1628, however, that

he published his mature views of the subject in the treatise "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis." He acted as physician to James I and Charles I. During the troubles of the civil war his house in London was pillaged and his papers burnt. The second part of his great work treating de Generatione Animalium, etc., was published by Dr. George Ent, another Kentish man (q.v.) in 1651. Before his death, which took place in June 1658, Harvey made over his paternal estate to the College of Physicians, and appointed a stipend for the orator and for the keeper of the Library and Museum. The fame and merits of this good and great man are too conspicuous to be dilated upon. The College of Physicians honoured his memory in 1766 by publishing a splendid edition of his works, with his life in elegant latin by Dr. Lawrence.

[*See "Biographia Britannica"; "Rees's Cyclopædia" Aikins's "Memoirs of Medicine."*]

JOHN HARVEY,

NAVAL OFFICER,

A member of the family of the great physician, was the son of Richard Harvey, of Elmton, in the parish of Eythorne, where he was born 9th July, 1740. At an early age he went to sea, where, by his diligence, good conduct, and attention to duty, he rose to the rank of captain, and obtained the command of a ship. He served with distinction under Hood and Rodney, and was present with Lord Howe on the glorious 1st of June 1794. On that occasion he commanded the Brunswick, which had the

honour of holding the second place in the line of battle. Having his arm shot off in the action he was taken down, but refused all attention until the wounded sailors around had been dressed. For such conduct as this he was adored by his men. He died of his wounds received in the action at Portsmouth, 29th June following, to the great regret of the fleet and nation. He lies buried at Eastry in his native county.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1794.]

SIR ELIAB HARVEY,

NAVAL OFFICER,

Was another member of the same distinguished family, and, like the preceding, one of England's honoured naval heroes. He entered the naval service in 1771, and served under Lord Howe, Sir Hyde Parker, and Nelson. He was present under the latter at the battle of Trafalgar, where he had the command of the Téméraire, the next ship astern of the Victory, bearing Lord Nelson's flag. For his services that day he was advanced to the rank of rear-Admiral. He subsequently commanded the Tonnant under Lord St. Vincent, but a serious misunderstanding occurring between him and Lord Gambier, he was tried and dismissed the service. In spite of this, so unimpeachable was his character, he was restored and raised to the rank of Admiral and a G.C.B. in 1825. He twice represented Maldon in Parliament. He died in 1830.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1830.]

THOMAS HASLEWOOD,

HISTORIAN,

Was a native of Kent, and a Canon of the Abbey of Leeds in the reign of Edward II. Fuller says "he was an excellent scholar and a fortunate schoolmaster to teach others." But "towards his old age," says another writer, "he took to reading and writing history, for which reason William Botoner afterwards gave him a place among his famous historians, and not undeservedly, for it appears he published many things, and chiefly that work which he entitles "A Compendious Chronicle." He died about 1321.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

EDWARD HASTED,

HISTORIAN OF KENT,

To whom the County of Kent is so much indebted, was (as he himself tells us in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 82), the son of Edward Hasted, of Hawley, barrister-at-law, and was descended on his father's side from the noble family of Clifford, and maternally from the Dingsleys of Woolverton, in the Isle of Wight. . . . In the latter part of his life he felt the pressure of adverse fortune, and dwelt some time in obscurity in the environs of London. A few years before his death he was presented by the Earl of Radnor to the Mastership of Corsham Hospital, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1812. "Mr. Hasted" (remarks the Editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine") "combined the classical attainments of a scholar, the refined and polished manners of a gentleman without affectation, and

the piety of a sincere Christian without bigotry. His "History of Kent" will be a lasting record of his indefatigable researches into the history and antiquities of his native county. It is a work which will bear comparison with the valuable labours of Dugdale, Thoresby, Blomefield, Hutchins, Manning, and Nichols in the same department of literature." It was published in 4 vols., folio, between 1788 and 1799, but the labour of preparing it extended over a period of forty years. Mr. Hasted contributed a paper concerning Chestnut Trees to the "Philosophical Transactions," 1771.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1812.]

JOHN HAWKESWORTH,

ESSAYIST, ETC.,

Was born at Bromley in 1713, though some give his birthplace in London. Though of humble birth he devoted himself early to literature, and became the successor of Dr. Johnson as compiler of the Parliamentary Debates for the "Gentleman's Magazine." In 1752 he commenced the periodical known as "The Adventurer," in which he wrote about half the articles (140 in number), the rest being chiefly by Johnson, Bathurst and Warton. His papers consist chiefly of Eastern tales and stories of domestic life, exhibiting a fine imagination and a keen knowledge of human nature. His style resembles the Rambler of Johnson, with less pomp of diction. In 1761 he edited the works of Swift, prefixing a life which Johnson speaks of as a narrative "dignified with much elegance of language and

force of sentiment." In 1772 he undertook the task of compiling into one narrative an account of the Voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Cook, which was published in 3 vols., 4to., and for which work he received £6,000. It was, however, not favourably received, and his chagrin on this account is said to have shortened his days. He died at Bromley in 1773, where a monument in the church is erected to his memory. His Eastern romance of "Almoran and Hamet," published separately, 1761, has been greatly admired.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine," passim; Preface to "Adventurer," in "British Essayists," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," etc.*]

SIR THOMAS HAWKINS,

SCHOLAR,

Was a member of an ancient and well-known Kentish family, the Hawkinses of Nash, being son and heir of Thomas Hawkins of that place, who died in 1588, aged 101 years. Sir Thomas was a person of fine accomplishments and learning. He translated Causinas' "Holy Court," the "Odes of Horace," etc. He died in 1640.

WILLIAM HAZLITT,

CRITIC,

Was the son of a Unitarian Minister, and was born at Maidstone in 1778. He began life as an artist, but soon relinquished the pencil for the pen. His first publication was an Essay on the "Principles of Human Action," in

1803. This he followed up by numerous publications of great merit, including a "Life of Napoleon," in 1828; but his chief reputation rests in his criticisms of English dramatic and other literature which appeared in a variety of publications. He died Sept. 18th 1830, and was buried at St. Ann's, Soho.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1830, *and Allibone's* "*Dictionary of Authors.*"]

HENRY VIII,

KING OF ENGLAND,

May be claimed as a Kentishman, seeing that he was born at Greenwich in 1491, and baptized at the Parish Church, by Fox, the Bishop of Exeter. At Greenwich also he married Catherine of Aragon, and Anne of Cleves, and many other events of his life are associated with the county. At Hever Castle, near Tunbridge, it was that he first met, and subsequently visited, Anne Boleyn during the troubled days of his courtship. It was at Dover that in 1520, he embarked in his "grete shippe" the Harry Grace-de-Dieu, for the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and where, subsequently, he met Charles V., of Germany, to ride with him in state to Canterbury. At Dover, too, he commenced the famous pier which he did not live to finish, but which extended into the sea 20 rods farther than the present pier-heads. The Castles of Deal, Sandown and Walmer may also be considered as monuments of this King, being originally of the series of "platforms and block-houses," built along the coast by him in 1539, when it seemed probable that Eng-

land would have to stand single-handed against a combination of the great Continental Powers. At the Crown Inn at Rochester, before meeting her in public at Blackheath to conduct her to Greenwich, Henry obtained a private inspection of Anne of Cleves, and bestowed upon her the well-known epithet, (still remembered, less as a stigma on the queen than an indication of the coarseness of his own nature); at many places in the County the King stopped in his progresses. At Charing, which subsequently was resigned to him, he visited Cranmer, and at Hardres Court (now a farm house) his hunting knife was long shown, as a memento of his stay there two days, on his return to France.

HENRY OF SANDWICH,

BISHOP,

Is placed by Fuller amongst the celebrities of Kent, the title of "Sandwich" being taken to indicate his birthplace. He was, when Archdeacon of Oxford, consecrated Bishop of London in 1263. He took part with the seditious barons against Henry III., for which he was deservedly (the same author remarks) excommunicated by Othobon, the Pope's Legate. Going to Rome it cost him well nigh an apprenticeship of patience, dancing attendance almost seven years before he could gain his absolution; which obtained, he returned home, and, dying September 16th, 1273, was buried in his own church of St. Paul's. It is clear from this that Fuller did not form a high opinion of this prelate, nor of another Kentishman,

Bernard of Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, who joined in the same rebellion, but is "not otherwise to be remembered."

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

HENRY OF WINGHAM,

BISHOP,

So-called on account of the place of his birth, must have been a Kentishman. He was a man of merit, and was preferred by Henry III. to be Chancellor both of Eng- and Gascony, and twice acted as Ambassador to France. He was elected by the monks at Winchester to take the place of Ethelmar in that See, but declined. In 1259 he became Bishop of London, which position he held two years, dying July 13th, 1261.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

MARK HILDESLEY,

BISHOP,

Was born at Marston, near Sittingbourne, in 1698, of which place his father was rector. He was by descent connected with the royal family of England. He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. After ordination, and holding several cures, he became rector of Holwell, in Bedfordshire. His exemplary conduct as a parish minister for twenty years, attracted the attention of the Duke of Athol, who, as lord of the Isle of Man, selected him to succeed the excellent and famous Bishop Wilson,

in that Island. He devoted himself to the duties of his episcopal charge with the utmost assiduity, undertaking amongst other things, the task of getting the Scriptures, and Book of Common Prayer, translated into the Manx language. This task he just lived to see completed, for on the day after receiving the last part of the translation, he was seized with apoplexy, and died the 7th Dec., 1772. He was the author of a tract entitled "Plain Instructions for young persons in the principles of the Christian Religion," designed for the use of the Isle and Diocese of Man, published in 1762 and 1767. Bishop Hildesley's Memoirs have been written by the Rev. Weeden Butler, 1799, (q. v).

THOMAS HILL,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

Was the son of William Hill, of Hillstone. He was Sheriff of London in 1474, and Lord Mayor of the City in 1484. He was a member of the Grocers' Company. Stow says he "caused of his goods the conduit of Grasse-street to be builded," and that a monument was erected to him in the Mercers' Chapel.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Stow's Survey of London."*]

BENJAMIN HOADLY,

BISHOP,

Was born at Westerham in 1676. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, of which his father was some-

time master, and subsequently at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. After taking orders he held for ten years the post of lecturer at St. Mildred's, Poultry. He was then removed to the Rectory of Peter-le-Poer. He then commenced a succession of tracts on theological and ecclesiastical subjects, in opposition to Dr. Calamy, in which he displayed much learning and dialectical skill. In 1706, he entered the lists against Atterbury on the questions of passive obedience, non-resistance, etc. In this debate Hoadly's principles were so acceptable to the ruling powers that the House of Commons prayed the Queen to bestow upon him some mark of favour for the signal service he had rendered in the cause of civil and religious liberty. He was consequently appointed to the living of Streatham, and made Chaplain to the Queen. This was followed, in 1715, by his advance to the See of Bangor. Two years after this promotion he preached the famous sermon before the King on the text "My kingdom is not of this world," which gave rise to the great Bangorian controversy, and to the practical suspension of the Houses of Convocation. In 1721 he was translated from Bangor to Hereford, two years later to the See of Salisbury, and finally in 1734 to Winchester. He died at his house at Chelsea, in 1761, and lies buried in Winchester Cathedral. His separate publications are too numerous to mention. A complete edition of his works was published by his son in 1773, in 3 vols. folio, with a "Life of the Author," originally printed in the "Biographia Britannica." His learning and acuteness were considerable;

but his style, censured by Pope for its "mile-long periods," was dull and prolix. His virtues elicited a complimentary ode from the poet Akenside (q.v.)

[*See also* "*Biographia Britannica*" (*Supplement*).]

MARY HONYWOOD,

Is, not with out justice, enumerated by Fuller as amongst the "memorable persons" of Kent. Her maiden name was Waters, and she was a native of Lenham. The nature of her claim to remembrance may be learned from the following epitaph to be seen in Markeshall Church, Essex,—

"Here lieth the body of Mary Waters, daughter and co-heir of Robert Waters, of Lenham, Esquire, wife of Robert Honywood, of Charing, Esquire. who had at her decease lawfully descended from her, three hundred and sixty-seven children, sixteen of her own body, one hundred and fourteen grandchildren, two hundred and twenty-eight in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. She lived a most pious life, and in a Christian manner died here at Markeshall, in the ninety-third year of her age, the 11th May, 1620."

"Thus," says Fuller, "she had a child for every day in the year and one over." She was an earnest and energetic Protestant. "In the days of Queen Mary she used to visit the prisons, and comfort and relieve the confessors therein. She was present at the burning of Mr. Bradford, in Smithfield, and resolved to see the end of his suffering, though so great was the presse of the people

that her shoes were trodden off, and she forced thereby to go bare-foot from Smithfield to St. Martin's before she could furnish herself with a new pair for her money."

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

GEORGE HORNE,

BISHOP,

Was born at Otham, near Maidstone, where his father was rector. He was educated at Maidstone school and at Oxford, where he was elected Kentish Fellow of Magdalen. After taking orders he proved himself an eloquent preacher. In 1768 he became president of his College, and Chaplain to the King. He was made Dean of Canterbury by Lord North in 1781, and then advanced to the See of Norwich in 1789. His health, however, had been gradually declining, and he only survived his elevation three years, dying 17th Jan., 1792. He was buried at Eltham. He was the author of many theological and philosophical treatises, but is best known for his "Commentary on the Book of Psalms," published first in 1771. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who has left honourable testimony to his character. His life has been written by William Jones (of Nayland), 8vo., 1795, (q.v.)

[*See also "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1792, 1793, 1796.]

ROBERT HOVENDEN,

DIVINE,

Was, according to Wood, a "Kentish man born," his father being William Hoveden or Hovenden, of Canter-

bury, who possessed the site of the Black Friars Monastery in that city after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Robert was educated at Oxford, where he was elected Fellow of All Souls, and graduated M.A. in 1570. In the same year he became Chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and prebendary of Lincoln. In 1571 he was elected Warden of his College, and in 1582 filled the office of Vice-Chancellor. During his Wardenship he strenuously exerted himself in improving the College Estates, enlarging its buildings, cataloguing its archives, and in protecting its interests generally. In these matters he showed himself an able ruler and administrator. He married Catherine Powys, of Abingdon, and left one daughter. He died 25th March 1614, and was buried in the College Chapel. He had two brothers, both of them Kentishmen, Christopher, of the Middle Temple, and George, rector of Harrietsham, Kent, and prebend of Canterbury.

Hovenden wrote a Life of Archbishop Chichele, "a short thing," but which "served as an apparatus of a larger work written by Dr. (Sir) Arthur Duck." He also compiled a catalogue of the Wardens and Fellows of All Souls.

[*See "Hasted's Kent," "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, and "Burrows's History of All Souls."*]

STEPHEN HUNT,

PHYSICIAN AND ANTIQUARY,

Was born at Canterbury, and educated at Corpus Christi

College, Cambridge. He practised physic in his native place, and became a collector of Roman coins, vessels and utensils, particularly of those about Reculver and Richborough, all of which, together with his books and manuscripts, he bequeathed to the Library of Canterbury Cathedral.

[*See* "*Masters' Corpus Christi College.*"]

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON,

CALVINISTIC PREACHER.

William Huntington, or Hunt, as he was originally called, was the son of a farm labourer, and born in a house between Cranbrook and Goudhurst, in 1744. He was first an errand boy, then a day labourer, then a cobbler. He was for several years given to dissipation ; but, according to his own account, being converted, he took to the study of the Bible, and became a preacher. He lived for some time at Thames Ditton, but removed to London, where his followers built for him a chapel in Titch-field, and afterwards a larger one in Grays-Inn Road. Here, though, as he confesses, an ignorant man, he attracted large congregations by a colloquial and homely style of eloquence popular with the vulgar. He died at Tunbridge Wells in 1813. He was a singular personage, "singular in his outset and career, singular in his opinions, singular in his appearance, singular in his chapel and style of preaching," and to this singularity he doubtless owed such success as attended him. He signed himself W. Huntington, S.S. (Sinner Saved), and caused the same letters

to be engraved on his belongings, and, when he became wealthy, on the panels of his carriage and the harness of his horses. He wrote, as he himself tells us, "more than a hundred little books, calculated," as he thinks, "to suit the earnest enquirer, the soul in bondage, in the furnace, in the path of tribulation, or in the stronghold of Satan." These works were edited by his son, Ebenezer, in 1838, and they were reviewed, with an account of the Author, by Robert Southey in the "Quarterly Review," vol. xxiv, (q.v.)

ITHAMAR,

BISHOP,

The fourth bishop of Rochester, is said to have been a Kentishman born, and the first Englishman ever promoted to the episcopal dignity. He was advanced to the See by Archbishop Honorius, and proved not at all inferior to his predecessors, either in piety or learning. He died on June 10th, 655, and was buried in the body of the church, whence, on account of the many miracles wrought at his tomb, his relics were removed and enshrined in the new church built by Bishop Gundulph. John, a subsequent bishop, believed himself cured of a distemper in his eyes by touching these relics. On this account Ithamar was canonized.

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

EDWARD JACOB,

NATURALIST AND ANTIQUARY,

Practised for many years as a surgeon in the town of

Feversham, and devoted himself to the study of the natural history and antiquities of the neighbourhood. His services in this respect were recognised by his election as a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society in 1755. He republished the old play of "Arden of Feversham" in 1770, with a preface, in which he gave "some reasons for its being the earliest dramatic work of Shakespeare." He also published a "History of the Town and Port of Feversham," and "An account of the more perfect plants growing spontaneously about Feversham, with a select view of the Fossils of Sheppy." He died in 1788.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1788.]

HENRY JACOB,

INDEPENDENT MINISTER,

Perhaps of the same stock as the preceding, was a native of Kent, and educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. On taking Orders he was made Precentor of Corpus Christi College, and presented to the living of Cheriton. In 1604, he published "Reasons. . . . . proving the necessity of reforming our churches in England." To save himself from the consequences which might have resulted from the propagation of such unorthodox opinions, he fled to Holland, and there became acquainted with John Robinson, which led to his conversion to the principles of the Brownists, since known as Independency. On his return to England, he established a church on the model of those in Holland, which may be considered the first congregational church set up in

England. Of this church he became pastor, and so continued till 1624, when he went over to Virginia, where he died soon after. He was the author of several theological works, an account of which, as well as his life, may be found in "Woods' Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, (q. v.)

[*See also* "*Biographia Britannica*," *and* "*Neals' History of the Puritans.*"]

ROBERT JENKIN,

NON-JURING DIVINE,

Was born at Minster in 1656. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was made a Fellow. He subsequently became Margaret Professor of Divinity and Precentor of Chichester Cathedral. This office, however, he resigned at the revolution, as he scrupled to take the oaths to King William. Being ejected also from his Fellowship for the same cause at the accession of George I., he became mentally afflicted, and died at the house of his brother in Norfolk in 1727. He wrote several treatises, the best known of which were "The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion," published 1696-7, and "An Examination of the authority of General Councils." The former went through several editions.

[*See* "*Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary.*"]

JOHN JENKINS,

MUSICAL COMPOSER,

Was a native of Maidstone. "He was highly valued and admired," says Wood, "not only in England but beyond

sea, for his excellent compositions," and was esteemed the "prime composer" of the time of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell. He was living in 1670.

[*See* "*Wood's Athenæ*" (*Life*).]

JOHN OF ELTHAM,

PRINCE,

Second son of King Edward II. and Isabel his Queen, was born at Eltham in 1315. He was afterwards created Earl of Cornwall. Fuller calls him "a sprightly gentleman, and who would have given greater evidence of his abilities, if not prevented by death in the prime of his age." He died in Scotland in 1336. "This John of Eltham," again remarks Fuller, "was the last son of an English king who died a plain Earl, the younger sons of kings from this time forward being created Dukes, except expiring in their infancy."

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

JOHN OF KENT,

LEARNED MONK,

Was so called according to Fuller, because he was born in Kent. "After he had studied at home with good proficiency, he went over to France, where he became canon in the Church of St. Mary in Angers; but afterwards being weary of wordly wealth, he quitted that place, and turned Franciscan friar, and by Pope Innocent IV. he was sent joint legate into England. He flourished in the year 1248."

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

JOHN OF SHEPPY,

BISHOP,

Called "of Sheppy," it may be presumed from the place of his birth, was Prior of Rochester, and was advanced to the bishopric of the same place in 1352. He raised the tower of the Cathedral, putting up new bells, and built marble shrines for St. Michael, St. Paulinius, and St. Ithamar. He held the See for about eight years, and was sometime Lord Treasurer of England. Died 1360.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Godwin's Bishops of Rochester."*]

SIR ANDREW JUDD,

LORD MAYOR,

Was born at Tunbridge, and becoming a member of the Skinners' Company, was Lord Mayor of London in 1551. He was the founder of Tunbridge School, the government of which he vested in the Company. He died in 1558.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Hasted's Kent."*]

JOHN OF WESTERHAM,

ANTIQUARY,

Became Prior of Rochester in 1320, on the promotion of Haimo of Hythe to the episcopal dignity. He is said to have written or collected the work known as the "Custumale Roffense," a MS. containing many curious particulars relative to the ancient tenures, services, rents, villeinage, etc., of the manors within the diocese; and

an account of the valuation of the Peter pence formerly payable to the Pope. [Transcribed and published by John Thorpe in 1787.] John of Westerham died in 1321.

[*See "Thorpe's Custumale" (Preface.)*]

JOHN KEMP,

CARDINAL,

"Grandchild to Sir John Kemp, nephew to Sir Roger Kemp, both Knights, was born," says Fuller "at Wye." He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester and London, and Archbishop of York and Canterbury. He became a Cardinal with the title of St. Balbine, and then of St. Lupine at Rome, so that his preferments, remarks Fuller, may be comprehended in the following verse made by Thomas Kemp, his kinsman, Bishop of London:—

Bis Primas, ter Presul orat, bis cardine functus.

In addition to this he was twice Lord Chancellor of England. He died 22nd March, 1453.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," Williams' "Lives of English Cardinals," and Hook's "Archbishops of Canterbury."*]

THOMAS KEMP,

BISHOP,

Was nephew of the preceding. Like his uncle he was educated at Oxford, where he was proctor in 1437. He was consecrated by his uncle, Bishop of London, and continued in that See forty years. "Seeing," says Fuller,

"the wars between Lancaster and York begun, continued, concluded, and the two roses tied together in one royal posie." He died in 1489.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and Godwin's "Bishops of London."*]

WHITE KENNET,

BISHOP,

Was the son of the Rev. Basil Kennet, who held the living of Postling, near Hythe; he was born at Dover in 1660. He was named White from his mother's father, a master shipwright and magistrate there. He was educated at Westminster School and at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, at which University he continued to reside as a tutor and lecturer for many years after taking his degrees. In 1693 he was appointed to the Rectory of Shotesbrooke in Berkshire, and in 1700 to the living of St. Botolph in London. In 1707 he obtained the Deanery of Peterborough, together with the living of St. Mary Aldermanbury from the Queen. His last promotion was in 1718 to the bishopric of Peterborough, which dignity he held till his death in 1728. Bishop Kennet was indefatigable in the duties of his sacred function; but his chief title to fame rests upon his writings. He commenced authorship in his student days, as a political writer, and he took an active part in all the controversies, religious and political, of the day. His most interesting and valuable treatises however are of an antiquarian and historical nature, and the works for which he is best

known are his "Compleat History of England, compiled from various authors," and his "Parochial Antiquities of Oxford and Bucks." His life has been written by the Rev. William Newton, 1730. (q.v.)

[*See also "Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, "Gentleman's Magazine," 1803, and passim, and "Biographia Britannica."*]

BASIL KENNET,

SCHOLAR,

Was a younger brother of the bishop, and was born at Postling, in 1674. Like his brother he was educated at Oxford, when he proceeded as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. Being driven thence by the violence of the Papists, he returned to Oxford, where he soon afterwards died of the effects of a fever, the seeds of which he had brought with him from Italy. His best known works are "Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, or the Antiquities of Rome," which became, for nearly a century, the standard educational book on the subject, and "Lives and Characters of ancient Greek Poets." His lamented death took place in 1714-15.

[*See "Biographia Britannica."*]

WILLIAM LAMBE,

PHILANTHROPIST,

Was a native of Sutton Valence. He was sometime a gentleman of the chapel to King Henry VIII, and a great favourite of that prince. He was a member of the Clothworkers' Company, "and among many other extensive

charities, out of his great love of learning, and for the place where he was born, erected at his own cost and charges in 1578, a free Grammar School in the parish, for the education and instruction of youth, allowing yearly to the master £20, and £10 to the usher, and to the former a good house and garden to reside in." He also founded at Town Sutton six almshouses, having an orchard and gardens to them, for the benefit of six poor inhabitants, and allotted the sum of two pounds to be paid to each of them yearly. He died in the year 1580.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," "Stow's Survey of London," and "Hasted's Kent."*]

JOHN LANGDON,

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER,

Was a native of Kent. He was educated at Oxford, "where, having commenced Bachelor of Divinity in 1400, he soon became celebrated for his learning, and wrote a chronicle of English history." He was afterwards sub-prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and Keeper of Canterbury College, in Oxford, whence he was advanced to the See of Rochester, Nov. 17th, 1421. In the 10th year of Henry VI. he was sent Ambassador to France and afterwards to the Council of Basil. He died in that City. His body was brought to England, and buried in the Charterhouse, London. It is stated that he was "a great benefactor to the new bridge at Rochester," but is said to have received his See from the Pope for the active

part he took in opposition to the Lollards under Archbishop Arundel. He died in 1434.

[*See Pits, "De Angliæ Scriptoribus," and Godwin, "De Præsulibus."*]

NATHANIEL LARDNER,

LEARNED DISSENTING DIVINE,

Was born at Hawkhurst in 1684. He was educated in London, and subsquently at Utrecht, where he attended the lectures of Grævius and Burmann. He subsquently travelled in France and other countries as tutor to the son of Lady Treby. On his return he joined the dissenting community in Crutched Friars, and soon became distinguished by his literary labours, in recognition of which the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the Degree of D.D. He died at Hawkhurst in 1768. He was the author of numerous treatises (collected and published in 1788 in 11 vols), the principal of which is entitled "The Credibility of the Gospel History." His life has been written by Dr. Kippis, the editor of his Works, (q.v).

JOHN LATHAM,

ORNITHOLOGIST,

Was born at Eltham in 1740, and brought up to the medical profession which he practised at Dartford, Romney, and finally at Winchester. In recognition of his scientific attainments he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1774, of the Royal Society in the following year, and he was one of the original mem-

bers of the Linnæan Society. He appeared as an author first in 1770, as a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions; but the work by which he is best known is his celebrated "General History of Birds," "undoubtedly the most useful and valuable work of its class" that had appeared up to his time. It was published in 10 vols. between 1821-24. The author died at Winchester in 1837.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1837.]

STEPHEN LANGTON,

CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP.

No less than four counties claim the honour of giving birth to this renowned prelate, and Kent being among them, his name is here given. As, however, there is no proof of his being a Kentish man, and as, on the contrary, the probability is that he belonged to a northern, most likely a Yorkshire family, he must be excluded from further notice here.

CHARLES PETER LAYARD,

DIVINE AND POET,

Charles Peter Layard belonged to a noble French family settled in Kent. His father was a physician at Greenwich, where he was born in 1748. He was educated at Westminster School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Seatonian Prize in 1773 and 1775. On taking orders he was appointed minister of Oxenden Chapel, and librarian of Tennison's Library, Westminster. He became one of the most popular preachers of the day,

and was presented to the Deanery of Bristol in 1800, in which office he died in 1803. He was the author of some poems and sermons. He was the grandfather of Sir Henry Austen Layard, so famous for his discoveries at Nineveh and in the East.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1803.]

EDWARD LEE,

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,

Was a native of Lee Magna, where he was born in 1422. He was educated first at Oxford, then at Cambridge. His learning and talents recommended him to Sir Thomas More and the King, Henry VIII., who sent him on several embassies. In 1529 he was made Chancellor of Salisbury, and two years later consecrated Archbishop of York. He died in 1544. He wrote several treatises in defence of the Catholic doctrines against Luther and Erasmus, the Manuscripts of which are preserved in the Harleian and Cottonian Libraries.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss; More's "Life of More," and "Strype's Cranmer."*]

SAMPSON LENNARD,

ANTIQUARY,

Was cousin-german of Samson Lennard, of Chevening, who married Margaret, Baroness Dacre, of whom honourable mention is made by Camden. In his early life he followed the profession of arms, and was attached to Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he fought at the battle of

Zutphen. He was afterwards distinguished as a man of letters, and published various translations from the Latin and French, particularly "Perrin's History of the Waldenses." He was also of some note as a topographer, and of considerable eminence as a herald, some of his heraldic compilations being amongst the manuscripts at the British Museum. He died in the year 1633, and was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.

[*See "Morert's Dictionary."*]

JOHN LILY,

DRAMATIST,

Or Lylly, was born in the Weald about 1553, and educated at Oxford. "His genie," says Wood, "being naturally bent to the pleasant paths of poetry did, in a manner, neglect academical studies, yet not so much that he took his degrees in arts." On leaving the University he became attached to the Court of Elizabeth, where he acquired a reputation as a rare poet, witty, comical, and facetious." He was the originator of an attempt to reform and purify the English language, for which purpose he wrote a book called "Euphues," the rules of which became the model of all persons with any pretensions to taste and fashion. It really exhibits the absurdest excess of Pedantry, and has been well ridiculed by Sir Walter Scott in his character of *Sir Piercie Shafton* in "The Monastery." Lilly was the author of nine dramatic pieces, and of a famous pamphlet against Martin-Marprelate (J. Penry), and his party, entitled "Pass with

a Hatchet, alias a Fig for my Godson," published in 1589. His death occurred in the year 1600.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss; "Wharton's History of Poetry," and "Biographica Britannica."*]

THOMAS LINACRE,

PHYSICIAN,

Or Lynacer, was born at Canterbury about 1460, and educated there and at Oxford. Thence he accompanied his schoolmaster, William de Selling, to Rome, on a Mission from Henry VII. There he studied medicine and philosophy under Hermalanus Barbarus, and perfected himself at Florence in Greek, under Demetrius Chalcondyles. On his return to England he gave instruction in physic, and in the Greek language at Oxford. His reputation, thus acquired, caused him to be called to Court, where he became physician to the King's son, Prince Arthur, and afterwards to Henry VIII. He was the founder and first President of the Royal College of Physicians, to whom he bequeathed his house in Knightrider Street. Towards the latter end of his life he took Holy Orders, and held several preferments. He died October 20th, 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was a man of great ability and learning, and the author and translator of several learned treatises. He was a friend of Sir John Cheke, Melancthon, and Erasmus (who has described him as "Vir non exacti tantum sed severi judicii"), and most learned men of the time.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," "Wood's Athenæ," by Bliss; and "Biographia Britannica," etc.*]

RICHARD LOVELACE,

SOLDIER AND POET,

Was the eldest son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, where he was born about 1618. At the age of sixteen he went to Oxford, "being then accounted the most amiable and beautiful person that ever eye beheld." He was created Master of Arts when of but two years' standing. On leaving the University he went to Court, and entered the service of Lord Goring, and served in the Scotch expedition in 1631. After the pacification of Berwick he retired to his native country, where he was chosen to present a petition for restoring the King. For this he was committed to prison at the Gatehouse, Westminster, where he was confined about four months, during which time he composed the beautiful and well-known song, beginning :

"When Love with unconfined wings,"

And ending with the oft-quoted stanza—

Stone walls do not a prison make ;
Nor iron bars a cage ;
Minds innocent and quiet take,
That for a hermitage ;
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free—
Angels alone that soar above,
Enjoy such libertie."

After the surrender of the King, he served in France as a Volunteer, and was wounded before Dunkirk. He expended his income in the royal cause, and died in very mean lodgings in Gunpowder Alley, near Shoe Lane, and was

buried in the Church of St. Bride, Fleet Street, 1658. His poems were published under the name of Lucasta.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine" for* 1791, 1792, *"Biographia Dramatica," and "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss.*]

THOMAS LUSHINGTON,

Was born at Sandwich in 1590. He become a Prebendary of Salisbury in 1631, and was preferred to the rectory of Barnham, Westgate, in the following year. He is known as the author of "Commentaries on the Epistle to the Hebrews," described as a "learned and judicious, plain and very profitable work," and other theological treatises. He died in 1664.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss.*]

SIR ROGER MANWOOD,

JUDGE.

Roger Manwood was a native of Sandwich, where he was born in 1525. His grandfather had been twice mayor of the place, and its representative in Parliament in 1523. He was educated at the Grammar School of the town, and subsequently studied law at the Inner Temple. On his call to the Bar he was made Steward and recorder of his town, and elected its representative in Parliament, a position he continued to occupy till his call to the judicial bench. He became a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1572, and chief baron of the Exchequer in 1578, with the honour of knighthood. He testified his affection for his native town

by establishing and endowing a free school there, which was incorporated in 1503, and is still called by his name. He also contributed liberally to other charitable and useful works in the county. In his latter years he incurred the displeasure of Elizabeth, and was restricted to his own house in Great St. Bartholomew's. The grief and anxiety caused by this disgrace in all probability hastened his end, which occurred 14th December, 1593. He was a man of great activity and energy, but his character as a Judge is not altogether free from reproach. He is said by Fuller to have been the author of a treatise on the Forest Laws, but as no such work is now in existence, it is probable that that writer credited him with the celebrated work of John Manwood on the subject, the writer of which was probably a member of the same family, if not, (as some suppose), his son.

[*See "Fullers' Worthies," and "Foss's Judges."*]

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE,

DRAMATIST,

Was born in 1564, in Canterbury, where his father, John Marlowe, is said to have been a shoemaker, holding also the office of parish clerk. Christopher was educated at the King's School, and sent to Benet College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1587. Before this he produced his play "Tamburlaine the Great," the first tragedy worthy of that name in the language. This was successively followed by "Dr. Faustus," "The Jew of Malta," "Edward II," and the "Massacre of Paris." The tragedy of "Dido, Queen of Carthage," was published after his

death. Very little is known of the personal life of Marlowe. At some portion of his short life he is said to have been an actor, and to have broken his leg in the practice of his profession. But for this and other traditions there is very little reliable evidence. The only authentic record of his death is in the Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, where is an entry in the Register:—"Christopher Marlowe, slain by Francis Archer, June 1st, 1593." Francis Archer is said to have been a "serving man," of bad character, with whom the poet engaged in a tavern brawl. So perished, at the early age of twenty-nine, one who may be considered as the father of English tragedy, and the fore-runner of Shakespeare. Besides his tragedies, he produced "The Passionate Shepherd," "one of the most faultless lyrics in the whole range of descriptive and fanciful poetry."

[*See "Biographia Dramatica," "Wharton's History of Poetry," etc.*]

MARY,

QUEEN,

Eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and Catherine of Aragon was born at Greenwich 18th February, 1518. Fuller says of her that she "partook of both her parents in her person and properties, having from her father a broad face, big voice, and undaunted spirit, from her mother a swarthy complexion, and a mind wholly given to the Romish religion." The events of her life and reign need not be recorded here. She died 17th November, 1558.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and English Histories.*]

MARY,

PRINCESS,

"Daughter of James I, and Anne of Denmark, was born at Greenwich" says Fuller, "April 8, 1605, about eleven o'clock at night, and baptized soon after with greater state than the memory of any then alive in England could recover. King James was wont pleasantly to say that he would not pray to the Virgin Mary, but he would pray for the Virgin Mary, meaning his daughter." But his prayers, were unavailing. The princess died in her infancy, and was buried at Westminster.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Stow's Chronicle."*]

SIR JOHN MENNES,

TRAVELLER AND POET.

This "great traveller and noted seaman," as Wood calls him, belonged to an old family settled at Sandwich, where he was born 11th May, 1598. He was educated at the free school there, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In the reign of James I. he was made Comptroller of the navy. In the time of the Civil War he adhered to the royal cause, and served both on land and sea, being in 1641 made a vice-admiral and knighted at Dover. After the fall of the king he joined Prince Rupert, harassing the king's enemies by sea and taking part in the Kentish insurrection in 1668, but finally joined Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration he was made Governor of Dover Castle and chief Comptroller of the navy, appointments which he held to his death in

1671. "He was accounted by all who knew him an honest and strict man, generous and religious, and well skilled in physic and chymistry." He was the author of a poem entitled "Epsom Wells," and of a greater part of a book entitled "Musarum Deliciæ." He is also said to have assisted Sir John Suckling in the composition of some of his poetry, and to have been the author of the scoffing poem on that knight, entitled "Sir John Suckling's Campaign," and beginning:—

Sir John he got him an ambling nag,
To Scotland for to ride-a,

to be seen in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry."

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, "Brydge's Censura Literaria."*]

ODO CANTIANUS.

This learned Benedictine, it may be presumed from his title, was a native of Kent. His learning and eloquence raised him to be Prior and Abbot, first of St. Saviour's, Canterbury, 1172, and afterwards of Battle Abbey, 1175. He died in 1200. He was the author of several treatises, chiefly commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. He was a friend of Thomas à Becket and of John of Salisbury, who has left a panegyric of him.

[*See "Leland's De Scriptoribus Britannicis," and "Tanner's Bibliotheca."*]

OSBORN OF CANTERBURY,

MUSICIAN AND BIOGRAPHER,

Was so called, says Fuller, "because he had his first birth

or best Being, as Chanter in the Cathedral" in that city. He was "an admirable musician, which quality endeared him to Lanfranc, the Lordly Lombard. He was the English Jubal." He wrote the life of the Archbishops Dunstan and Alphage, the former of which may be found in "Wharton's Anglia Sacra." He died about the year 1100.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

SIR EDWARD OSBURNE,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN 1583,

Was a native of Ashford. He belonged to the Cloth-workers' Company, and served the office of Sheriff in 1575. He died in 1591, and was buried in St. Dionis Backchurch, where there is a monument to his memory.

[*See Fuller's Worthies," and "Stow's Survey of London."*]

HERBERT PALMER,

DIVINE,

Was the son of Sir Thomas Palmer, and born at Wingham in 1601. He was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and became a fellow of Queen's. In 1626 he was licensed to preach at St. Alphage, in Canterbury, but was silenced on the ground of Nonconformity. So amiable, however, was his character that he was restored and presented by Laud, though a Puritan, to the Vicarage of Ashwell, in Hertfordshire. He was a member of the assembly of Divines, and became finally Master of Queen's College,

Cambridge. He was a man of uncommon learning, generosity, and politeness. He was the author of the "Memorials of Godliness," and had a considerable share in the "Sabbatum Redivivum" of Daniel Cawdrey. He died 25th December, 1647.

[*See "Granger's Biographical History."*]

EDWARD PELLEW,

VISCOUNT EXMOUTH, ADMIRAL,

Though a Cornishman by descent, was a Kentish man by birth. He was born at Dover in 1757, and spent the earlier years of his life in that town. He entered the navy before he was fourteen, and his first cruise was in the Juno to take possession of the Falkland Islands. He first gained distinction by his conduct on board the Carlton schooner in the battle on Lake Champlain in 1776. During the war with France which began in 1793 he held very important commands, in all of which he achieved the most signal success. In recognition of his services he was raised to the rank of Admiral, and elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Exmouth. He held for some time the chief command on the East Indian station, and in 1816 was employed to enforce the terms dictated by the British Government against the Dey of Algiers. For this service he was created a Viscount, and on the death of Sir Thomas Duckworth, appointed to the chief command of the fleet at Plymouth, which he held till 1821. He died in January, 1833. He was not only a brave and skilful, but a high minded and philanthropic

officer, careful of the moral and physical needs of his men His personal courage was displayed on innumerable occasions, but never more conspicuously than in the rescue of the Dutton East Indiaman on the rocks near Plymouth. When no one could be induced by offers of reward to take a rope on board the sinking vessel, Pellew himself volunteered, and never left the wreck until the whole crew were saved.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1833.]

WILLIAM PEMBLE,

DIVINE,

Was born, according to Fuller, in Sussex, but according to Anthony à Wood, in Kent, "at Egerton, as I have been informed." He was educated at Magdalen College, where he became "a famous preacher, a well studied artist, a skilful linguist, a good orator, an expert mathematician, and an ornament to the society in which he lived." He was a zealous Calvinist, but not a Noncomformist. He died at the early age of 32, 14th April, 1623. During this short life, however, he was the author of several learned works, which were collected and published in 1635. His Latin treatise "De Formarum Origine," is said, by Wood, to have been largely drawn up by Adrian Heerebord, in his work on the Aristotelian philosophy, entitled "Meletemata Philosophica." He was buried at Eastington, in Gloucestershire.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, "Fuller's Worthies," and "Moreri's Dictionary."*]

SIR PETER PETT,

POLITICAL WRITER,

Was a descendant of Peter Pett (a Cumberland man), Master Builder of the Royal Navy to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and born at Deptford in 1620. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Oxford, and subsequently studied law at Gray's Inn. He held the appointments of Judge of the Admiralty and Advocate-General in Ireland, where he was knighted by the Duke of Ormonde. He died at his house in the Strand, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of several works including "The Memoirs of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey," in 1693. His uncle, Phineas Pett, ship-builder to James I. and Charles I., was born at Deptford, in 1570.

[*See Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss.*]

SIR JOHN PHILPOT,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1378,

Was a Kentish man, born at Upton Court. He became possessed by marriage of the manor of Gillingham, in the reign of Henry III. He was at that time an Alderman of London, of the Grocers' Company, and an active and worthy magistrate of the city which he for three years represented in Parliament. In 1379 he was knighted by Richard II. in Smithfield, for his services in assisting Sir William Walworth in resisting Tyler's rebellion. Before this he had performed a remarkable service in fitting out a fleet of ships to clear the seas of the pirates that in-

fested them. He surprised and took John Mercer, a Scotch pirate, who had greatly destroyed the trade of the city, together with fifteen sail of Spanish ships richly freighted, of which he made prizes. The wealth thus acquired he placed at the king's disposal, to maintain a thousand men in his war with France. He died in the year 1385, bequeathing many charitable legacies to the poor. He was buried with his wife, Lady Jane Stamford, in the Grey Friars Church, London.

[*See "Stow's Survey of London," by Strype, and "Hasted's Kent."*]

SIMON MEOPHAM,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

Is said by Fuller to have been born at Meopham. He was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1327, and the appointment was, in the following year, though not without difficulty, confirmed by the Pope. He had received his education at Oxford, where he was a Fellow of Merton, and was preferred a Prebend of S. Paul's, and to the living of Tunstall. "He was famous," says Fuller, "for two things, his expensive suit with the monks of Canterbury, and his magnificent visitation in person of the diocese south of the Thames." His death was hastened by vexation at the loss of his suit with the monks; he died in 1333. He was accounted well-learned in the learning of the times. He rebuilt the church of his native parish.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," "Lambarde's Perambulation," "Hook's Archbishops."*]

THOMAS MILLES,

ANTIQUARY.

Thomas Milles was a native of Ashford. He was Customer of the port of Sandwich, and at one time Governor of Rochester Castle. He completed the work called "The Catalogue of Honour, or Treasury of True Nobility," commenced by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald (who was his uncle), and printed in 1610. He was also the author of two other works known as "The Customer's Alphabet" and "The Customer's Reply." The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

[*See "Hasted's Kent," "Noble's College of Arms."*]

CHARLES MILLS,

HISTORIAN,

Was the son of a physician at Greenwich, where he was born in 1788. He served his time as clerk to a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, but he relinquished his legal pursuits for literature. In 1817 he published a "History of Mahommedanism," which was followed in 1819 by a "History of the Crusades," "The Travels of Theodore Ducas" (a *voyage imaginaire*, like that of Anacharsis), and a "History of Chivalry." The works give evidence of much talent, taste, and learning, but are now so little known that a modern writer asks—"Who *was* Charles Mills?" and replies to the question, "I answer, many a worse man, many a writer with one-third of his knowledge has lived and does live; whilst *he* is chiefly to be found in a dusty back room

(*i.e.*, his remains) at Messrs. Longman's, Paternoster Row. Admirable, neglected works!" He died in 1825.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1826, *and* "*Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.*"]

JOHN MONRO,

PHYSICIAN,

Though descended of a Scottish family, was a native of Greenwich, where he was born in 1715. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow. He subsequently studied at Edinburgh and at Leyden (under Boerhaave). After returning from the continent he received from his university the degree of Doctor in Physic, and became Physician to the Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, from which time he devoted himself entirely to cases of insanity, on which branch of the medical art he attained the highest degree of eminence. His only published work was entitled "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness." He died in 1791.

[*See* "*Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary.*"]

EDWARD ROWE MORES,

ANTIQUARY,

Was born at Tunstall in 1730, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' School and at Queen's College, Oxford, where, in conjunction with the Rev. Wm. Romaine, he edited "Calasio's Concordance." In 1748 he printed "Nomina et Insignia

Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo Rege Militantuum," and edited an edition of "Dionysius Halicarnassensis De Claris Rhetoribus" ; but the work of most interest to Kentish men, of which he was the author, is "The History and Antiquities of Tunstall," his native parish, published in "Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" in 1780. He was the originator of the "Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives," on which subject he published several pamphlets. He died in 1778.

[*See "Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary," and "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes."*]

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE

Was the son of Thomas Nethersole, of Nethersole House, Wingham. He was a royalist, and according to Camden, public orator at Cambridge. During the civil wars he retired to Polesworth, in Warwickshire, where he married Lucy, daughter of John Henry Goodiere, by whose persuasion he built and endowed the free Grammar School of Polesworth. He died at Polesworth in 1659.

[*See "Hasted's Kent," "Camden's Britannia," and "Dugdale's Warwickshire."*]

ALEXANDER NEVILE,

POET,

Was a Kentish man, born in 1554. He was educated at Cambridge, and became secretary to Archbishops Parker and Grindal. In his sixteenth year he translated, or para-

phrased, the "Œdipus" of Seneca, a version spoken of by Warton in the highest terms. He composed a Latin narrative of the Norfolk insurrection of Kett, with a Latin account of Norwich. In 1587 he published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and projected a translation of "Livy," which he never completed. He died in 1614, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

[*See "Warton's History of Poetry," "Strype's Lives of Parker and Grindal."*]

THOMAS NEVILE,

DEAN OF CANTERBURY,

Was brother of the preceding, and was born in Canterbury. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1570. He was subsequently Master of Merton College, and Vice Chancellor, and held many preferments. In 1590 he was promoted by the Queen to the Deanery of Peterborough, three years later Master of Trinity, and in 1597 he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury. In 1615 he entertained James I. at Trinity College, during that monarch's visit to Cambridge, but he died in the same year. He was a munificent benefactor to Trinity College, being the builder of the quadrangle known as Nevile's Court, as well as a contributor to the Library. He lies buried in Canterbury Cathedral, in the chantry still known as Nevile's Chapel.

[*See "Todd's Deans of Canterbury."*]

WILLIAM NEWTON,

THE HISTORIAN OF MAIDSTONE,

Was born there. In 1719 he was presented to the Vicarage of West Hythe, whence he was transferred to the Rectory of Gillingham in Dorset, in 1732. He died in 1744. His history of Maidstone was published in 1741. He was, besides, the author of several religious tracts.

[*See* "*Hasted's Kent.*"]

JOHN PHILPOT,

SOMERSET HERALD,

Was a native of Folkestone, being the son of Henry Philpot or Philipot of that place, and Susan Glover, daughter of William Glover, Somerset Herald. He was employed by Camden as his deputy, or marshall, on his visitations. In 1636 he published a list of The Chancellors of England, and in 1657 an edition of "Camden's Remains," with additions. He died in 1645. His eldest son, Thomas, is well known as the author of "Villare Cantianum," and of "A Brief Historical Discourse of the original and growth of Heraldry," showing upon what rational foundation that noble and heroic science is established. He was also the author of some poems and theological works.

[*See* "*Wood's Athenæ Oxon*," *by Bliss*, "*Noble's College of Arms*," *Brydge's* "*Censura Literaria*," *and* "*Hasted's Kent.*"]

FRANCIS PIPER, OR FRANCIS LE PIPER,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Was descended of a Walloon family settled in Kent. His father destined him for a learned profession; but his passion for drawing absorbed all his thoughts. He had a special propensity for drawing ugly faces, and suitable subjects found it dangerous to be in his company. He travelled over most parts of Europe, examining the various collections of pictures; and having a good estate, could afford to indulge his taste in this respect. He was a great admirer of Caracci, Rembrandt, and Heemskirk. He frequented the Mitre Tavern, in Stocks Market, London, and was there accustomed to exercise his art by adorning the rooms with his pictures. Many of the Grand Seignors, heads in Rycault's "History of the Turks" are engraved from his originals by Elder. He was also a successful modeller in wax in basso-relievo. He died in Aldermanbury in 1740, from the effect of unskilful bleeding on the part of a surgeon.

[*See Chalmers' "Biographical Dictionary."*]

WILLIAM PITT,

THE ILLUSTRIOUS STATESMAN,

Was born at Hayes, May 28, 1789, and may therefore be claimed as a Kentish man, though by descent he belonged to an old Cornish family. His father, the great Earl of Chatham, purchased the estate of Hayes. The best bedroom in the house is still pointed out as the apartment in

which William Pitt was born; and it is probably also (says Stanhope in his "Life"), the apartment where his father died. William was the second son, John the eldest succeeded to the title and estates, James Charles the youngest was destined for the navy, William, in due time for the Bar. At the age of fourteen he was entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where in the spring of 1773, at the age of seventeen, he was admitted Master of Arts. He still continued, however, to reside at the University for the most part till his coming of age, and it was during these years that he laid in those stores of knowledge of which he made such effective use in after life. After leaving the University he spent some time on the Continent, and on his return he became a student at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1780. On the 23rd of January in the year following he took his seat in Parliament as member for Appleby. This date (says his principal biographer) marks both the commencement and close of his public life; for it was on the anniversary of the same day that he died. The "public life" of Pitt being so intimately bound up with the history of his country during the next twenty-five years, it will be unnecessary here to refer to it.

Hayes Place, where Pitt was born, was disposed of by his eldest brother; but the "Great Commoner's" connection with his native county continued throughout his life. Holwood House, the residence of Lord Cranworth, between Keston and Farnborough, was long his favourite retreat. Here, where as a boy he used to go birdsnesting, he took pleasure in planting and laying out the grounds,

and it was in Holwood Park, just on the descent into the Vale of Keston, at the root of an old oak tree that he discussed and settled with Wilberforce the Slavery-Abolition Bill in 1788. At Walmer Castle, too, is shown a room in which he had frequent conferences with Nelson whilst the fleet lay in the Downs watching the Boulogne flotilla in 1801. He died at his residence at Putney on January 23rd, 1806.

[*See his Life, by Stanhope, and English Histories of the Period.*]

ROBERT PLOT,

ANTIQUARY AND NATURALIST,

Was born at Sutton Baron in the parish of Borden, in 1640. He was educated at the Free School of Wye, and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1677 he was chosen fellow, and in 1682 one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, and he contributed to the Philosophical Transactions, Nos. 143 to 166. In 1683 he was appointed the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; and became at the same time the first reader in chemistry at that University. In 1688, he received the title of Historiographer to James II., and in 1694 he was nominated by Henry Howard, Earl Marshal, Mowbray Herald-extraordinary. He died April 30, 1676. His favourite pursuit was Natural History, and his knowledge of the study is displayed in his Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, published in 1677 and 1686 respectively. He left at his death several

MSS. containing large materials for the Natural History of Kent and Middlesex.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss; "Hasted's Kent," "Biographia Britannica," and Gentleman's "Magazine" for* 1805.]

JOHN POND,

ASTRONOMER,

Was born at Maidstone in 1767, and educated at the Grammar School there, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Becoming distinguished for his astronomical knowledge, he was appointed to succeed Dr. Maskelyne as Astronomer Royal, in 1811, which office he retained till the year before his death in 1836. He was buried at Lee, in the tomb of the celebrated Halley, one of his predecessors. He devoted his chief attention to determining the places of fixed stars, of which he published a catalogue of 1,113 in 1836.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1836.]

JOHN POYNET,

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,

Was born in 1516, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He became early distinguished as a mathematician and mechanist. Embracing the principles of the Reformation, he was made Bishop of Rochester by Edward VI., at the early age of thirty-three, whence he was advanced in 1551 to the See of Winchester. When Queen Mary came to the throne, he retired to Strasburg,

where he died on April 11, 1556. He wrote many treatises of a controversial nature, but his most remarkable performance was the composition of King Edward's Catechism, which appeared in 1553.

[*See Godwin "de Præsulibus," "Fuller's Worthies," Bale and Tanner "de Scriptoribus Britannicis."*]

SIR EDWARD POYNINGS,

STATESMAN,

Was the son of Robert de Poynings of Loveland, who was slain at the siege of Orleans 1447. He was a person much in favour with Kings Henry VII. and Henry VIII., being Governor of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Knight of the Garter. By the former of those Kings he was sent to Ireland, where he displayed great courage, firmness, and wisdom, repressing the rebellions of Lord Desmond and Kildare, establishing a Parliament and enacting salutary laws. The now-famous enactment known as "Poynings' Law," by which all legislation in the Irish Parliament was confined to matters first approved by the King and Council in England, was passed in 1494, and continued in force till 1782. By Henry VIII., Sir Henry was made a Privy Counsellor, and appointed Governor of Tournay in Flanders. He died in 1523.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," "Hasted's Kent," and Bagwell's "Ireland under the Tudors."*]

WILLIAM PRUDE,

SOLDIER,

Was born at Canterbury, where says Fuller, "his stock has

continued for some hundreds of years, and bred a soldier in the Low Countries, where he attained to be Lieutenant Colonel." He was slain July 12, 1632, at the siege of Maestricht. His body was brought to England and buried in the Cathedral of his native city, where an inscription (quoted by Fuller), records both his valour and piety—

"for admidst all harmes,
He bore as much of piety as armes."

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

THOMAS PUTTISON,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN 1584,

Was born at Foot's Cray. He was a member of the Drapers' Company, and was Sheriff of London in 1573.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Stow's Survey of London."*]

RALPH OF MAIDSTONE,

BISHOP OF HEREFORD, 1234,

Was so called, according to Fuller, from the place of his birth. Thomas Wike describes him as "Vir magnæ literaturæ et in Theologia nominatissimus." He purchased a house on Old Fish-street hill of the Monthalts of Norfolk, which became the inn or lodging of the Bishops of Hereford. He resigned his bishopric in 1239, and became a Franciscan, first at Oxford, then at Gloucester, where he died about the year 1244.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and "Duncumb's Herefordshire."*]

THOMAS RANDOLPH,

DIVINE,

Was born at Canterbury in 1701, and educated at the King's School there, and at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1723. Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, collated him to the united Vicarages of Petham and Waltham, and two years later to the Rectory of Saltwood with Hythe. He became, subsequently, President of Corpus Christi, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, and finally Archdeacon of Oxford. He died in 1783. He was the author of a treatise on the "Doctrine of the Trinity," published in 1753, and of other theological works, the principal of which were published in 1784 under the title of "A View of our Blessed Saviour's Ministry," to which was prefixed his life (q.v.)

SIR THOMAS RANDOLPH,

STATESMAN,

Was born at Badlesmere in 1523, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became head of Bradgate (now Pembroke) College. During the reign of Mary he retired to the Continent; but on the accession of Elizabeth he returned and was received into great favour, and employed on embassies to France, Russia, and Scotland. For his services, especially in the latter country, he was knighted by the Queen and advanced to the offices of Chamberlain of the Exchequer and Postmaster. He died in 1590. Many of his letters and despatches are preserved, and

afford interesting memorials of the events of the time; and his account of his embassy to Russia is published in "Hackluyt's Voyages."

[*See "Lodge's Illustrations of British History," and "Biographia Britannica."*]

JOHN RANDOLPH,

BISHOP,

Was the younger son of the above, and born at Saltwood in 1749. He was educated at Oxford, where he was chosen Prælector of Poetry in 1776, and in 1782 Regius Professor of Greek. In 1783 he became Rector of Ewelme, whence he was advanced to the See of Oxford in 1799, to be translated to Bangor in 1807, and thence to London in 1809. He died in 1813. He was the author of a work on the "Study of the Greek Language," and of other treatises.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine" for* 1813, 1814.]

WILLIAM REDE,

BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, 1369,

Was born at Marden, and educated at Oxford, where he became a Fellow of Merton College, which he furnished with a "fair library, and books and astronomical tables of his own making, which are still to be seen therein, with his lively picture inserted." He was preferred Bishop of Chichester by Edward III. He was an architect as well as a divine and mathematician, and built a castle at Amberley in Sussex. He died in 1385.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

RICHARD OF GRAVESEND,

BISHOP OF LONDON, 1280,

Was probably so called from his birthplace. He succeeded Fulke Lovell, who resigned. He was much employed in public affairs, and acted as Ambassador in France. He was a great benefactor of his church where he founded a Chantry. He also founded a Convent for Carmelites at Maldon in Essex. He died at his Palace at Fulham, 9th Dec., 1303, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

JOHN RIVERS.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1573,

Was a native of Penshurst. He was a member of the Grocers' Company, and served the office of Sheriff in 1565.

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

ROBERT, OF SWINFIELD,

BISHOP OF HEREFORD, 1283,

Was so called from Swinfield, near Dover, his native place. He was much famed for his pulpit eloquence and other accomplishments. After presiding over the diocese for thirty-four years, he died 15th March, 1316.

[*See* "*Duncumb's Herefordshire.*"]

LAWRENCE ROOKE,

MATHEMATICIAN AND ASTRONOMER,

Was born at Deptford in 1623, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, whence, after taking his

degree, he removed to Oxford. In 1652 he obtained the Gresham professorship of astronomy, and subsequently of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and several of his papers are published in the "Philosophical Transactions." His death occurred in 1662.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ," by Bliss; and "Ward's Gresham Professors."*]

SIR GEORGE ROOKE,

ADMIRAL,

Was the eldest son of Sir William Rooke, of the Priory of St. Lawrence, Canterbury, where he was born in 1650. After entering the navy, his first services were on the coast of Ireland, where he prevented the intercourse of James II. with Scotland. By William the Third he was advanced to the rank of Admiral, in which capacity he served with great distinction, being present at the battles off Beachy Head and La Hogue. On the latter occasion he burnt ten French ships of the line, with the loss of only ten men on his side. For this exploit he was made Vice-Admiral of the Red, and knighted. In the war of the Spanish Succession he destroyed seventeen of the enemy's ships off Vigo, and in conjunction with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, captured the Rock and Fortress of Gibraltar, 22nd July, 1704, which has ever since remained in possession of the English Crown. In the same year he fought a desperate but undecided action with the whole French fleet off Malaga. For these services he was received with dis-

tinction by Queen Anne, but through disagreement with the Government, he resigned his appointments and retired to St. Lawrence, where he spent the rest of his life in retirement. He died 24th January, 1709, leaving behind him a fortune so moderate that, on making his will, he remarked of it—"I do not leave much; but what I leave was honestly gotten; it never cost a sailor a tear, nor the nation a farthing."

[*See "Biographia Britannica."*]

SIR ANTHONY ST. LEGER,

STATESMAN,

"Is rationally reputed," says Fuller, "a Kentishman, though he had also a Devonshire relation." He was properly the first Viceroy of Ireland, and during his rule Henry VIII. assumed the title of King and head of the Church of Ireland. His administration was vigorous. He caused O'Neil, O'Brien and other Irish chiefs to surrender their lands to the king, and receive them again by letters patent, with the title of Earls, etc., and he gave them residences near Dublin "that they might suck in civility with the Court air." He died in the reign of Edward VI.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies," and Bagwell's "Ireland under the Tudors."*]

JOHN SAWBRIDGE,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1775,

Was born at Olantigh, his father's seat, near Wye in 1732. Though a country gentleman born to an ample fortune, he

accepted the office of Sheriff of London, and became soon after an Alderman of Langbourne Ward, and in due course Lord Mayor. He was subsequently elected as the representative of the city in three parliaments. He had previously been returned for Hythe; but was induced to take the course he did in sympathy with Mr. Wilkes. He was an ardent opponent of the government and of the American War, and was a frequent and vigorous speaker in the House. Sometime before his death in 1795, his mental faculties failed. "In public life," says a writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine," "it would be difficult to decide whether Mr. Sawbridge was more eminently distinguished as a senator, a magistrate, or as a colonel of that best defence of our country, the national militia. In his civil capacity as a magistrate, both in the city of London and in Kent, his administration of justice was equal and impartial. In the East Kent regiment, which he long commanded, his conduct was strictly exemplary; it was that of an officer and a gentleman."

[*See* "*Hasted's Kent*," *and* "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1795.]

REGINALD SCOTT,

ENLIGHTENED AUTHOR,

Was born probably at Smeeth early in the sixteenth century. His family, seated at Scott's Hall in the above parish, claimed descent from William de Balliol, *le Scott*. Sir Thomas Scott, the head of the house, was leader of the Kentish forces at the time of the Armada, and sent four

thousand men to Dover the day after receiving his commission. Reginald was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, on leaving which he returned to his paternal estate at Smeeth, where he published a work on agriculture, entitled "The Perfect Pattern of a Hop Garden," and soon after, in 1584, the work by which he is universally known, "The Discoverie of Witchcraft," in which he endeavours to overthrow the popular prejudices of the time as to the possibility of incantations and sorceries. This book was burnt by the common hangman, and it was against what he termed the "damnable opinions" contained therein that James I. wrote his famous treatise on "Demonologie." Scott died in 1599.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, and Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."*]

SIR CHARLES SEDLEY,

DRAMATIST,

Was born at the Friary, Aylesford, in 1639, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was well known as one of the wits of the Court, and after the Restoration represented Romney in Parliament. His daughter, becoming the mistress of James II, was created Countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles, in reference to this, at the Revolution, being asked why he took part against James, replied that "he did so from gratitude; for as he made my daughter a Countess, it is fit that I should do what I could to make his daughter (the wife of William of Orange)

a queen." He died in 1701, and his plays and poems were collected and published in 1782.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, and "Biographia Britannica."*]

SIR WILLIAM SENOKE OR SEVENOAKS,

LORD MAYOR, 1409,

"Was born," says Fuller, "at Sevenoaks, in allusion whereof he gave seven acorns for his arms." "He founded at Sevenoaks a fair Free School for poor people's children, and an almshouse for twenty men and women." His proper name was Rumpstead, and he is said to have been a foundling, and brought up on charity in the town he so benefited.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

SIR HENRY SIDNEY,

STATESMAN AND JUDGE,

Was born at Penshurst, which had been granted to his father, Sir William Sidney, by Edward VI. He was a student at New College, Oxford, in 1513, and was afterwards a favourite of Edward VI., who knighted him, and who, at last, expired in his arms. Queen Mary made him collector of the revenues in Ireland, and on Elizabeth's accession he became lord president of the Marches of Wales, and a knight of the Garter. In 1568 he was sent as lord deputy to Ireland. He died at Penshurst in 1586. He was a man of great integrity. He promoted the printing of the Irish Statutes, and some of his letters to his son, the famous Sir Philip, have been printed.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss.*]

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY,

SOLDIER, STATESMAN, POET, ETC.,

Son of the preceding, is said to have been born at Penshurst 24th Nov., 1554. Of a character so well-known and of whom so much has been written, it is sufficient here to record the leading personal particulars. He was educated at the free school of Shrewsbury, where at the age of twelve he addressed two letters to his father, one in Latin the other in French, which elicited in answer a valuable compendium of instruction, which has been inserted in Dr. Zouch's life of Sir Philip. From Shrewsbury he went to Oxford, thence to Cambridge, and subsequently he travelled on the Continent, where he narrowly escaped the massacre in Paris on the day of St. Bartholomew. In Italy he made the acquaintance of Hubert Languet, to whom he professed himself most indebted for his knowledge of politics and government. In Vienna he devoted himself to horsemanship, the use of arms, and the manly and martial exercises befitting a youth of his position. He returned to England in 1575. He was soon after employed on several important diplomatic missions. In 1580 he retired from Court and commenced his famous romance "Arcadia." In the following year he was returned to represent Kent in Parliament. In 1583 he married Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham. In 1585 he was named a competitor for the kingdom of Poland, but withdrew, choosing, according to Fuller, to be "a subject of Elizabeth, rather then a sovereign beyond

seas." In the same year he was despatched on the expedition in which he terminated his brilliant existence. This was to operate in the Netherlands, in aid of the Protestants, against the Duke of Alva. The story of his wound before Zutphen is well known. He died at Arnheim, 7th Oct., 1586, at the early age of thirty-two. He was buried at S. Paul's, 16th Feb., 1587, and the whole country went into mourning. "He was a gentleman finished and complete," than which there can be no higher praise. His virtues have been the subject of panegyric by all writers of the time. Spencer commemorated him under the name of Astrophel, and Sir Walter Raleigh calls him the English Petrarch. "He trod from his cradle to his grave amid incense and flowers, and died in a dream of glory." Besides his "Arcadia," he has left many poems, songs, sonnets, and miscellaneous writings. The latter were collected and published by Gray in 1829.

[*See "Zouch's Memoirs," and Histories of the Period.*]

MARY SIDNEY,

POET,

Sister of Sir Philip, was born probably at Penshurst in 1556. She married in 1576 Henry, Earl of Pembroke. It was for her amusement, it is said, that her brother began his "Arcadia." She possessed a talent for poetical composition, which she assiduously cultivated. She died September 25th, 1601, and was interred in Salisbury Cathedral, where her epitaph by Ben Jonson best records

the esteem with which she was held by her contemporaries :—

"Underneath this sable herse
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Fair and learn'd and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee."

[*See "Zouch's Memoirs," "Ballard's Memoirs," and "Royal and Noble Authors."*]

ALGERNON SIDNEY,

REPUBLICAN, STATESMAN, AND SOLDIER,

Was the grand-nephew of Sir Philip, being the son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, who was the son of Sir Robert Sidney, Sir Philip's second brother. He was born at Penshurst in 1621, or 1622. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He was trained for military life, and accompanied his father when appointed Lord Lieutenant to Ireland. When the civil war broke out, he joined the Parliamentary Army, and served under the Earl of Manchester and Fairfax, and subsequently under his brother, Lord Lisle, in Ireland. In 1648 he was nominated a member of the Commission for the trial of the King, in which, however, he took no part. During the Protectorate he retired from public life, and lived at Penshurst, but, on the restoration of the Long Parliament, he was nominated a member of the Council of State. At the King's restoration he was absent on an embassy in Sweden, and did not return to England till

1677, when he obtained permission from the King to do so, together with a pardon of all his offences. Notwithstanding this he is said to have joined the rebels against the Government, and being accused in 1683 of complicity in the Rye House Plot, was tried and condemned to death, which sentence was carried out on Tower Hill 7th December, 1683. Much controversy has existed as to the justice of this sentence. "Sidney's Discourses on Government" were first printed in 1698, and again in 1772, with his Letters, Trial, and Memoirs, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.

[*See "Biographia Britannica" and Histories of the Period.*]

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS.

PHYSICIAN,

Was a native of Sandwich. He was educated in France, and studied physic at Edinburgh and London. After visiting various parts of the continent, where he made the acquaintance of Haller at Berne, he settled in London, and became a member of the Learned Societies. He became sole Editor of the *Medical Journal*, and was the author of several medical works, and of a "Life of William Hunter." He gave great attention to mental disorders, and was consulted on the case of George III. He died in 1813.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine,"* 1813.]

SIMON, OF FAVERSHAM,

May be presumed, from his name, to be a Kentish man. Leland informs us that he was eminent in philosophy and

divinity, which he studied at Oxford, where he held the dignity of Chancellor in 1304 and 1305. He was made Archdeacon of Canterbury by Bishop Winchelsea, but held the dignity only a short time.

[*See "Leland de Scriptoribus Britannicis."*]

CRISTOPHER SMART,

POET,

Was born at Shipbourne in 1722, and educated at Maidstone and Cambridge. He cultivated poetry, and produced a translation into Latin of the Ode to St. Cecilia, of Pope, much praised by that poet, who caused him to undertake a similar translation of his "Essay on Criticism." He also published a translation of "Horace" and of "Phædrus," a version of the Psalms and the Parables in verse, a satire entitled "The Hilliad" (against Sir John Hill), and other pieces, all of which were collected and published in 1791. Though the friend of Johnson, Garrick, and others, his literary efforts were unsuccessful, and the embarrassment of his circumstances brought on derangement and melancholy. He died in 1770.

[*See Life prefixed to his Works, as above, and "Johnson's English Poets."*]

WILLIAM SOMNER,

ANTIQUARY,

Was born at Canterbury, where his father was Registrar of the Court. Being appointed by Archbishop Laud to an office in the Ecclesiastical Court, he applied himself to the study of antiquities and the Saxon language, and in 1640

published the "Antiquities of Canterbury," which was followed by "Notes and a Glossary to Sir Roger Twisden's Laws of Henry I.," and several treatises on local antiquities. In 1659 he published a Saxon Dictionary, a work of great labour and ability. During the Civil War, being a Royalist, he was imprisoned at Deal, but was liberated at the Restoration and appointed to the Mastership of St. John's Hospital in his native town, where he died 30th March, 1669. His books and manuscripts are preserved in the Cathedral Library, and a catalogue of them is appended to his life written by White Kennet (q.v).

[*See also* "*Biographia Britannica.*"]

SOPHIA, PRINCESS,

DAUGHTER OF JAMES I.,

Was born at Greenwich 22nd June, 1606, "and departed this life three days after." "The royal babe lieth buried nigh Queen Elizabeth . . . . represented sleeping in her cradle, wherewith vulgar eyes, especially of the weaker sex, are more affected . . . . than with all the magnificent monuments of Westminster."

[*See* "*Fuller's Worthies.*"]

JOHN SPENCER,

DIVINE,

Was born at Bocton-under-Bleane in 1630, and educated at Canterbury and Cambridge, where he became University Preacher. After holding several cures, he was elected Master of his College (Corpus Christi), which

office he retained till his death in 1693, though in 1677 he was advanced to the Deanery of Peterborough. He was the author of many sermons and treatises, but is remembered chiefly as a learned Hebraist. His great work, entitled "De Legibus Hebræorum" was published in 1685, and his complete works in 1717, under the care of Professor Chapellow.

[*See "Master's Corpus Christi College," and "Biographia Britannica."*]

STEPHEN OF GRAVESEND,

BISHOP OF LONDON, 1318.

Was (by inference) a native of Kent. Previous to his appointment he was Prebendary of Wenlakesbarn and Chamberlain Wood. He strenuously opposed the archbishop's pretensions to the right of visitation in his diocese, and of the monks of Canterbury to elect to that see. He also opposed the deposing of Edward II., and refused to qualify himself to his son and successor. He was convicted of conniving at the escape of that prince, though, as afterwards appeared, he was dead. He founded in St. Paul's a charity of two priests for the celebration of mass for his soul, and died 8th April, 1338.

[*See Wharton's "De Episcopis Londonensibus."*]

JACK STRAW,

PEASANT LEADER,

And companion of Wat Tyler in the rebellion which they headed in the 5th year of Richard II., is commonly

said to have been born in a small cottage at Pepingstraw in the parish of Godwell, whence he assumed his name. It is more probable, however, that like the titles of the other leaders Tyler, Miller, Carter, etc., the name of Straw was given him in reference to his occupation as a thresher or thatcher. In the insurrection he is said to have been second in command, and to have headed the men of Essex. Little, however, is known for certain about him, except that he was taken, tried and beheaded for his part in the rebellion, and that his head was exhibited on London Bridge by the side of Tyler's, 1381. Before his death he is said to have confessed the designs of the insurgents.

[*See "Hasted's Kent."*]

SIMON STOCK,

LEARNED CARMELITE,

Was probably a member of the family which owned the manor of Stock, in the parish of Lee, in very early times. He was "the most noted and religious brother of the Carmes that ever was; the first of all his order that took a degree in this University (Oxford), and the same who many years after his death was canonized." His life has been written by Richard Smith, from the MSS. of Bale. He became general of the Carmelites in 1195.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon," by Bliss, and "Fuller's Worthies."*]

WILLIAM STYLE,

LAWYER,

Belonged to an old Kentish family resident at Langley in Beckenham. He was the half-brother of Sir Humphrey Style, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to James I., and Cup-bearer to Charles I. He was bred to the law at the Inner Temple, and is known as the author of some valuable Reports of Cases in the King's (or as he, being a Parliamentarian, called it the Upper) Bench, extending from the years 1646 to 1655. They are the only records of the decisions of Rolle and Sir John Glyn, the able Chief Justices of Cromwell. He died Dec. 7th, 1679.

[*See "Wallace's Reporters."*]

GEORGE SWINNOCK,

DIVINE,

Was born at Maidstone, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became chaplain to the Hampden family, by whom he was presented to the living of Great Kimble, Bucks, from which he was ejected for nonconformity. He retired to Maidstone, where he died in 1673, aged 46. He was the author of "Heaven and Hell Epitomized," and many other theological works, now almost unknown; but of which a competent critic remarks that he "rejoiced in them as one that findeth great spoil."

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, and Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors,"*]

LEWIS THEOBALD,

DRAMATIST AND CRITIC,

Was born at Sittingbourne, and educated for the law, which, however, he early abandoned for literature. His first production was a tragedy entitled "Electra," which appeared in 1714. He established a paper called *The Censor*, in which his criticism of some eminent wits provoked their resentment, and caused Pope to include him in the heroes of the Dunciad. In 1726 he published a piece entitled "Shakspeare Restored, or specimens of Blunders committed in Pope's Edition of this Poet." This did not, of course, tend to decrease the animosity of the great satirist towards him. He was the author of several dramatic pieces, and a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; but the work by which he is now principally known is his edition of Shakespeare, edited with great pains and ingenuity, and published in 1733. He subsequently commenced an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, but this work was arrested by his death in 1744.

[*See "Cibber's Lives," "Biographia Dramatica."*]

JOHN THORPE,

PHYSICIAN AND ANTIQUARY,

Was born at Penshurst in 1682, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in Medicine. In 1705 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed a paper on "Worms in the Heads

of Sheep" in 1704, and became assistant to Sir Hans Sloane in the publication of that Journal. In 1715 he removed to Rochester, where he practised till his death in 1750, and where he published several articles concerning Rochester Bridge, and other subjects of local interest.

[*See Chalmer's "Biographical Dictionary," and Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."*]

JOHN THORPE,

ANTIQUARY,

Was son of the preceding, and born 1714. He was educated at Oxford, and like his father, devoted himself to the study of antiquities. In 1755 he was elected a member of the Antiquarian Society, and published from his father's MSS. a collection of Ancient Records, for illustrating the Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities of the Diocese of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, under the title of "Registrum Roffense." This was followed by "Custumale Roffense," containing particulars respecting the tenures, services, etc., of the manors in the diocese, pertaining to the priory, and there are many papers from his hand printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" and the "Gentleman's Magazine." Mr. Thorpe died at Chippenham in Wiltshire, Aug. 2nd, 1792.

[*See "Gentleman's Magazine" for* 1792 *and* 1793, *and Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."*]

FRANCIS THYNNE,

GENEALOGIST,

Was descended, according to Fuller, from Thom-at-the-Inne, of Stretton in Shropshire, but born in Kent, and educated at Tunbridge School, whence he went to Oxford. There "leaving the crabbedness of logic and philosophy," he took to the studies of history and genealogy, and became one of the Officers of Arms, by the title of Blanch Lyon, and afterwards Herald of Lancaster. He was the author of treatises on Ambassadors and their functions, on Government; and assisted Holinshed in the compilation of his Chronicle. His father, William Thynne, who was Clerk of the Kitchen to Henry VIII., was the first editor of Chaucer's Works. Francis's Notes on the same author were used by Speght in his edition. He died in 1611.

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon." by Bliss, "Hearne's Discourses" (vol ii.), and Noble's "College of Arms."*]

ROBERT TINLEY,

DIVINE AND PREACHER,

"A Kentish man born," according to Wood, was born about 1551, and became a Commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1578. In 1595 he was elected Proctor of the University," being then esteemed a "man of parts, and an eloquent preacher." He afterwards held the living of Wytham in Essex, and became Archdeacon of Ely. He was the author of some theological and polemical treatises, and died in 1616.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ."*]

THOMAS TOOKE,

SCHOOLMASTER,

Was a member of the family of Tookes, of Godington, near Ashford. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was rector of Lambourne, in Essex. He was during thirty years headmaster of Bishop Stortford School, which was rebuilt at his instance, and under his care and conduct, became one of the most distinguished academies in the kingdom. He edited and revised several of the Classics for the use of his scholars. He died in 1721.

[*See* "*Gentleman's Magazine*" 1839, *Nichols's* "*Literary Anecdotes*," *Knight's* "*Life of Dean Colet.*"]

THOMAS TRAPHAM,

SURGEON,

Was the son of John Trapham, of Maidstone. He was licensed to practise physic in 1633. After the rebellion broke out, he practised in the Parliamentary army, and afterwards became Chyrurgion to Cromwell. After the execution of the King, he was employed to embalm the body, and to sew on the head. He was present at the fight at Worcester, and "was a great man among his party, and got what he pleased." At the Restoration he retired to Abingdon, where he practised among the brethren, and died December, 1683. His son Thomas was also a physician, and wrote a work on the Island of Jamaica, where he died.

[*See Wood's* "*Fasti.*"]

THOMAS TWYNE,

PHYSICIAN,

Was born at Canterbury, where his father, John Twyne, was Master of the King's School. He was educated at Oxford and Cambridge, where he studied medicine, which he afterwards practised at Lewes in Sussex. He also devoted himself to astrology, and compiled "Almanacks and Prognostications for diver Years," as well as other works. He died in 1613, at the age of 70.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon."*]

SIR ROGER TWYSDEN,

ANTIQUARY,

Was born at East Peckham in 1597, where his family was very anciently settled. He was an eminent antiquary, a generous patron of learned men, and left behind him the united character of a scholar and a gentleman. He suffered much for his loyalty during the great rebellion, being at last forced to compound for his estate for the sum £1,300. He died June 27, 1672. His father, William Twysden, was also a man of acquirements, being "versed in different parts of learning, especially in the Hebrew and Latin Languages, and collected many choice manuscripts and books which he left to his son."

[*See "Wood's Athenæ Oxon," "Collins's Baronetage," "Archæologia Cantiana, vols.* 1-4., *and "Hasted's Kent."*]

SIR THOMAS TWYSDEN,

JUDGE,

Was the brother of the preceding, and born at Roydon Hall, East Peckham, in 1602. He was educated at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar in 1625. He soon acquired great reputation as an advocate, and was made a Sergeant by Cromwell, who, however, committed him to the Tower for his defence of Cony's case. At the Restoration, he was sworn in one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and knighted. He was esteemed as a sound lawyer and upright Judge, though somewhat passionate. The King made him a baronet in 1666, and he purchased the estate of East Malling, where he died in 1683.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ," Foss's "Judges," and "Hasted's Kent."*]

WAT TYLER,

THE INSURGENT LEADER, *temp.* RICHARD II.

Is said to have been a man of Dartford, where he exercised the trade implied by his name, or, as some say, that of a blacksmith. The story of his rebellion is well known: how it commenced by his beating out the brains of the Collector of the poll tax; culminated in his assembly of 100,000 men on Blackheath, and his marching with them to London; and ended with his death at the hands of Sir William Walworth in Smithfield, 1381. After his death, his head was placed upon London Bridge; what became of his body is unknown.

[*See "Hasted's Kent," "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. iii., and Histories of the period.*]

SIR HENRY VANE,

STATESMAN,

Was the eldest son of Henry Fane, of Hadlow, and grandson of Henry Fane, who took part in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He was born Feb. 18th, 1589. He assumed the name of Vane, as the ancient one of his ancestors, and in the 17th year of James I., was knighted by that King at Whitehall, from which time he acted a conspicuous part in public affairs. Charles I. entrusted him with several embassies, and made him a Privy Councillor, a commissioner of Admiralty, and finally Secretary of State. Being offended, however, with the Earl of Strafford for assuming the title Baron Raby, which appertained to his house, and with the king for supporting the Earl's pretention, he retired to his seat at Raby Castle, and henceforth became a bitter enemy of the King. He died in 1654.

[*See "Biographia Britannica," "Collins's Peerage," and "Hasted's Kent."*]

SIR HENRY VANE,

STATESMAN,

Son of the preceding, was the well-known Republican leader under the Commonwealth. He was educated abroad, at Geneva, and there imbibed principles inimical to ecclesiastical and monarchical government. Though once in favour with the King, who knighted him in 1640, and made him joint Treasurer of the Navy, he associated himself with his father in his supposed grievance, and became one of the bitterest enemies of the Court. Upon

the breaking out of the rebellion, he took up the Parliamentary cause with enthusiastic zeal, and it was he who carried to the House of Lords the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud. He was the "great contriver of the solemn League and Covenant," and the chief instrument in carrying the "Self-denying Ordinance" in 1644. Nevertheless he did not approve of the force put upon the Parliament by the army, nor of the execution of the King. In 1648-49 he was appointed one of the Council of State, in which capacity he incurred the special enmity of Cromwell, who, on dismissing it, applied to him the opprobious term of a "juggling fellow." From this time he became as determined an enemy of the Protector as he had been of the King. At the Restoration it was hoped he might have been included in the indemnity to all but regicides; but the part he had taken in the attainder of Strafford, and other considerations, caused him to be brought to trial, and he was condemned and executed on Tower Hill, 14th June, 1662. He died with the same indomitable resolution which had marked his conduct through life. He was undoubtedly one of the ablest and most remarkable men of the period. He was the author of several works, the most remarkable of which is "The Retired Man's Meditations," a treatise on our Saviour's coming to erect a fifth monarchy on earth, which would last 1,000 years. He was buried in the church of Shipborne, his native parish.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon.," "Biographia Britannica," "Collins's Peerage," and "Hasted's Kent."*]

SIR WILLIAM WALLER,

GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

Was born at Knolle in 1597, of an ancient family, being the son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover Castle. He was educated at Magdalen Hall and Hart Hall, Oxford, and subsequently at Paris. He served for some time in the German wars, and on his return was knighted, and elected to serve in Parliament for Andover. On the civil war breaking out, his military talents and experience marked him out for high command, and he became a leading spirit among the parliamentarians. He laid down his commission, however, in 1648, and being of the Presbyterian faction, was one of those inpeached by the army for high treason, and during the time of the Protectorate, was committed to the Tower. On the death of Cromwell, however, he became one of the Council of State, and was elected for Middlesex in the Parliament of 1660. He survived the Restoration eight years, dying at Osterly Park, Middlesex, 19th September, 1668. He was the author of several writings and treatises, amongst them "Divine Meditations upon several Occasions," and a Vindication of his Conduct in taking up arms against the King.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon.," Vindication of his Character, written by himself; and "Hasted's Kent."*]

JOHN WALLIS,

DIVINE AND MATHEMATICIAN,

Was born at Ashford in 1616, of which parish his father was incumbent. He was educated at Felsted School,

Essex, whence he removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where, after taking his degree, he was elected a Fellow of Queen's. In 1649 he was appointed Savilian Professor at Oxford, and removing to London, took a leading part in founding the Royal Society. In 1658 he was made Keeper of the Archives at Oxford, and at the Restoration became the King's Chaplain and one of the divines to review the Liturgy. He died at Oxford 28th October, 1703. He was the author of several theological and mathematical works, which were collected and published in 1699. He was an adept in the art of decyphering, an art which he made available to his party, during the civil war.

[*See his Life, prefixed to his Works, "Biographia Britannica," Thompson's "History of the Royal Society," etc.*]

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM,

STATESMAN,

Was born at Chiselhurst, in 1536, of an ancient family, long settled in that place. He was educated at Cambridge and abroad, where he acquired such a knowledge of languages as commended him to Sir William Cecil, who employed him on several embassies to the Court of France. In 1573 he was appointed one of the Secretaries of State and knighted. He was subsequently Ambassador to James VI., in Scotland, and one of the Commissioners on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. He died 6th April, 1590, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His only daughter, Frances, was married first to Sir Philip Sidney,

secondly to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and thirdly to Richard, Earl of Clanricard and St. Albans. Many of Sir Francis's letters are preserved in the writings of Sir Dudley Digges and others, but it is doubtful whether any of his writings were otherwise published. He was a man of deep policy, and strongly tinctured with puritanical principles.

[*See "Biographia Britannica," Lloyd's "State Worthies," Melvil's "Memoirs," and Histories of the Period.*]

WALTER OF MAIDSTONE,

BISHOP OF WORCESTER, 1313,

May be presumed to be a Kentishman. At the time of his appointment he was a Canon of St. Paul's. His death took place "beyond seas" in 1317.

SIR GEORGE WHELER,

TRAVELLER AND SCHOLAR,

Was the son of Colonel Wheler, of Charing, and though actually born at Breda, in Holland (in 1650) where his parents were in exile as royalists, must be included in the catalogue of Kentish men. He was educated at Oxford, but, before taking a degree, commenced a course of travels into Greece and the East, with a view of studying the antiquities of those countries. On his return he presented to Lincoln College a valuable collection of Greek MSS. he had collected, upon which the University conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He then took orders, and was presented to the livings of Basingstoke and Houghton-

le-Spring, and became a prebend in the Cathedral of Durham. He died in 1724, and was buried in Durham Cathedral. In 1682, he published an account of his journey into Greece, in company with Dr. Spon, of Lyons, and in 1689, "An Account of Early Christian Churches in the East," and other writings. Sir George Wheler's name is preserved in London, where he built a chapel at Spitalfields, still known as Wheler's Chapel.

[*See Wood's "Athenæ Oxon." and "Biographia Britannica."*]

WILLIAM WHITE,

MARTYR,

Was born, according to Fuller, in Kent. He was a follower of Wicliffe, and the first married priest in England. After resigning his living he lived as a travelling preacher in the eastern counties. At last he was seized at Norwich, and charged with heresy, condemned and burnt in September, 1428.

[*See Fuller's "Worthies."*]

WILLIAM OF GILLINGHAM,

HISTORIAN,

Who flourished in the reign of Richard II., was so called from the place of his birth, a parish on the banks of the Medway. He became a monk of Canterbury, of the Benedictine order, and was much esteemed for his learning. He wrote the history of the nation and of his own monastery. He died about 1390.

[*See Pits' "De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus."*]

JOHN WILSON,

MUSICIAN,

Was born at Faversham in 1594, and was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal to Charles I. He was created doctor in music at Oxford in 1644 ; and in 1656 was elected professor of the same faculty to that University. After the Restoration he succeeded Dr. Lawes as musician to Charles II. Anthony Wood speaks of him as " the best at the lute in all England." He died in 1673. He composed much sacred music, and set many of the Odes, of Horace, as well as select passages from Ausonius, Claudian, and Petronius Arbiter.

[*See Wood's " Athenæ Oxon." (Life.)*]

THOMAS WILSON,

DIVINE,

Author of a complete Christian Dictionary, a work which went through several editions, and was the first example in English of a Bible Concordance, was a Kentish man, though the place of his birth is uncertain. He became minister of St. George's Church, Canterbury, one of the Six Preachers of that City, and chaplain to Lord Wotton. Besides the above work he was the author of " A Commentary on the Romans," " Theological Rules," and a sermon on " Christ's Farewell to Jerusalem." He died in 1621.

[*See Grainger's " Historical Biography," J. M. Cowper's " Register of St. George the Martyr " (Introduction), and Brook's " Lives of the Puritans."*]

JAMES WOLFE,

GENERAL,

The famous Conqueror of Canada, was born at Westerham, in the Rectory House, in 1726. His father, James Wolfe, was an officer, who had served in Germany and in Scotland against the Young Pretender. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, and his brilliant services at Lafeldt, at Minden, and at Lomsbourgh attracted the attention of the Earl of Chatham, who appointed him, though only thirty-two years, to command the expedition fitting out in 1758, against Quebec. His capture of that place, and his glorious death in the hour of victory (September 13th, 1759) are well known. His body was brought to England, and buried by the side of his father's at Greenwich.

[*See "Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1759," *his Life by Robert Wright, and Histories of the Period.*]

NICHOLAS WOOD

Is thought worthy of a place among "Memorable persons" of Kent, by Fuller, though he can hardly be deemed one of her "Worthies." He was born at Halingborne—"a landed man and a true labourer." "He was afflicted with Boulimia, insomuch that he would devour at one meal what was provided for twenty men, eat a whole hog at a sitting, or thirty dozen pigeons." No wonder that the historian has to relate that "he died very poore" about the year 1630.

[*See "Fuller's Worthies."*]

WILLIAM WOOLLETT,

ENGRAVER,

Was born at Maidstone in 1735. He soon displayed an admirable talent for the art of engraving, and carried landscape engraving to a degree of beauty and perfection unknown before him. Nor was he less successful in historical subjects and portraits, as his reproduction of the "Death of General Wolfe," and the "Battle of la Hogue," after West, sufficiently prove. He became engraver to George III. He died 23rd May, 1785. He was buried in St. Pancras churchyard, and a monument is erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

[*See Strutt's "Biographical Dictionary."*]

NICHOLAS WOTTON,

THE FIRST DEAN OF CANTERBURY,

Belonged to an ancient and honorable Kentish family settled at Boughton Malherb, where he was born in 1496. He was the fourth son of Sir Robert Wotton of that place. He was educated at Oxford where he studied the civil and canon law. His skill commended him to Tunstall, Bishop of London, and procured him rapid promotion. In 1539 he was made Archdeacon of Gloucester, and in 1542 was constituted Dean of Canterbury by the King's charter of foundation. Two years later he obtained also the Deanery of York, together with a prebendal stall in that cathedral, and it is said that even the Sees of York and Canterbury were placed within his reach, but that he declined them. It was, however, as a statesman that he

was most distinguished, being employed on frequent occasions as ambassador to foreign sovereigns. During Edward VI's reign he was for a short time Secretary of State, and Elizabeth made him a Privy Councillor. He died Jan. 26th, 1567, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where there is an elaborate tomb to his memory, with an inscription descriptive of his history, virtues, and appearance.

[*See Todd's "Deans of Canterbury," Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," and Walton's "Life of Wotton," etc.*]

SIR HENRY WOTTON,

STATESMAN,

Was another member of the same distinguished family, the son of Thomas Wotton, of Boughton Hall, where he was born in 1568. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford where "he became well-versed in logic and philosophy," and proceeded Master of Arts at nineteen years of age. On leaving Oxford he travelled in France, Germany, and Italy. On his return he became secretary to Robert, Earl of Essex, on whose fall he again went to Italy, where he obtained the confidence of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who employed him as a private envoy to James VI. of Scotland. On James becoming King of Scotland, Wotton was taken into his service and charged with many important embassies. He obtained no other reward, however, for his services than the Provostship of Eton, which he held till his death in 1639. On his tomb in the College Chapel he caused to be engraved this

curious inscription, expressive of hatred of controversy—"Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus auctor—Disputandi pruritus ecclesiœ scabies. Nomen alias quærere." He was the author of several works, including poems, some of them very beautiful. He was a friend of Isaac Walton, by whom his Life has been written.

[*See his Life by Isaac Walton, and by Sir E. Brydges, "Biographia Britannica," etc.*]

SIR THOMAS WYATT,

COURTIER AND POET,

Was a member of an ancient family possessing the manor of Allington, where he was born in 1503. His father Sir Henry Wyatt had been knighted and made Privy Councillor by Henry VII. Thomas was "accounted a most acomplished gentleman and well esteemed for his learning and poetry." Soon after his father's death he was knighted, and made privy councillor, and sent ambassador to Charles V. Anthony Wood calls him "the delight of the Muses and of mankind;" and Leland, in a poem on his death, styles him "incomparabilis." He was a great favourite of Henry VIII, and a *bon mot* of his, to the effect that it was a hard thing that a man could not repent without the Pope's leave, is said to have encouraged that monarch to proceed with the Reformation. He died in the year 1541 at Sherborne in Dorset, where he was buried.

[*See his Life in Lord Orford's Works, also the Edition of his Works by Nott, and "Wood's Athenæ Oxon."*]

SIR THOMAS WYATT,

INSURGENT LEADER,

Was the son of the preceding. The story of his rebellion is well-known. Disgusted with Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, he with other gentlemen of note in the county, raised a following, and declared themselves at Maidstone, Jan. 25th, 1553. Marching to London, he was deserted by his followers, and was taken prisoner by Sir Maurice Berkeley. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, his body quartered, and his head set up on a pole, April 11th, 1553.

[*See Holinshed and Stow, and other Histories of the Period.*]

PHILIP YORKE,

LORD HARDWICKE, JUDGE,

Was born at Dover, in 1690, of a family that had resided in Kent for two generations, but which was originally of Wiltshire. His father was Philip Yorke, an attorney, occupying the position of Town Clerk. His mother was Elizabeth Gibbon, cousin and widow of Edward Gibbon an ancestor of the celebrated historian. He was educated at a school in Bethnal Green, and after spending some time in the office of Mr. Salkeld, brother of the famous Sergeant, entered the Middle Temple, Nov. 29th, 1708. He was called to the Bar May 6th, 1715, and almost immediately obtained considerable practice, and in 1719 was returned member for Lewes. On March 22nd 1720, he was knighted and became Solicitor-General, and soon

after bencher, treasurer, and reader of his Inn. In 1724 he was made Attorney-General, which office he filled ten years. In 1733 he was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the Upper-house as Lord Hardwicke. Three years and a half later, on the death of Lord Talbot, he became Lord Chancellor, a position he filled with credit and dignity for nearly twenty years. "The beauty of his person, the urbanity of his manners, the peculiar sweetness of his voice enhanced the admiration which could not fail to be excited by his excellence as a judge." He died March 6th, 1764. His eldest son Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, was a distinguished statesman and man of letters, and his second son, Charles, a lawyer of reputation. His eldest daughter married the famous sailor, Lord Anson, but whether these children were Kentish born does not appear.

[*See "Collins's Peerage," "Biographia Britannica," "Foss's Judges," and Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors."*

* * * *

(The following were omitted from their proper order in the Catalogue.)

NICHOLAS BILLINGSLEY,

POET AND DIVINE,

Was born at Faversham in 1633, his father being one of the masters of the school there. In 1650 he proceeded to Eton, and subsequently entered at Merton College, Oxford, though ill health interfered with his residence

there. After ordination he received the living of Weobley in Herefordshire, of which, however, he was deprived by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He subsequently maintained himself by teaching, but suffered much persecution, and underwent many privations in consequence of his refusal to conform. After his deprivation he resided chiefly at Blakeney in Gloucestershire, but finally removed to Bristol where he died in 1709. At the age of 15 he published some Poetry, and his writings are numerous; but his chief work is entitled "Brachy-Martyrologia," and is an account of the "greatest persecutions which have befallen the people of God from the Creation to the present times."

[*See Dictionary of National Biography (published since the body of this work was prepared.*]

STEPHEN BIRCHINGTON,

BIOGRAPHER,

In all probability took his name from the place of that appellation in the isle of Thanet. He was a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, in which foundation he held the offices of Treasurer and Warden. He was the Author of a work entitled "Vitæ Archiepiscoporum Cant." included in Wharton's "Anglia Sacra," and, as Wharton thinks, of other treatises on English and Roman History.

[*See Wharton's preface to Anglia Sacra.*]

WILLIAM BOURN,

MATHEMATICIAN,

Was born at Gravesend, of which town he became Portreeve. Though not a sailor, he seems to have devoted himself early to the study of gunnery and navigation, on which subjects he published many treatises, which he dedicated to distinguished men of the time, including Charles Howard, Earl of Effingham. These works contain much curious information, and many inventions of subsequent times seem to be anticipated in them. His method of expressing himself, however, betrays the awkwardness of the self-taught man. He left behind him several MSS., which are to be found in the Lansdowne and Sloane Collections in the British Museum. He died 22nd March 1582-3.

[*See Cruden's History of Gravesend.*]

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

ITHAMAR, Bishop of Rochester, d. 655.
OSBORN of Canterbury, Musician and Biographer, d. 1100.
SIMON STOCK, General of the Carmelites, 1195.
ODO of Canterbury, learned Benedictine, d. 1200.
STEPHEN LANGTON, Cardinal Archbishop, d. 1228.
RALPH of Maidstone, Bishop of Hereford, d. 1244,
JOHN of Kent, learned Monk, fl. 1248.
HAMO of Faversham, learned Monk, d. 1260.
HENRY of Wingham, Bishop of London, d. 1261.
HENRY of Sandwich, Bishop of London, d. 1273.
RICHARD of Gravesend, Bishop of London, d. 1303.
SIMON of Faversham, learned Ecclesiastic, fl. 1305.
ROBERT of Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, d. 1316.
WALTER of Maidstone, Bishop of Worcester, d. 1317.
THOMAS HAZLEWOOD, historian d. 1321.
JOHN of Westerham, Antiquary, d. 1321.
JOHN of Eltham, Prince, b. 1315. d. 1336.
SIMON MEOPHAM, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1333.
STEPHEN of Gravesend, Bishop of London, d. 1338.
HAMO of Hythe, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1355.
JOHN of Sheppy, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1360.
JACK STRAW, Peasant Leader, d. 1381.
WAT TYLER, Insurgent Leader, d. 1381.
STEPHEN BIRCHINGTON, Biographer, fl. 1382.
SIR JOHN PHILPOT, Lord Mayor of London, d. 1385.
WILLIAM REDE, Bishop of Chichester, d. 1385.
WILLIAM of Gillingham, Historian, d. 1390,

SIR WILLIAM SENOKE, Lord Mayor of London, 1409.
RICHARD CLIFFORD, Bishop of London, d. 1421.
WILLIAM WHITE, Martyr, burnt 1428.
JOHN LANGDON, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1434.
JOHN KEMP, Cardinal, d. 1453.
THOMAS HILL, Lord Mayor of London. 1484.
THOMAS KEMP, Bishop of London, d. 1489.
WILLIAM CAXTON, the first English Printer, d. 1492.
RICHARD CHAWRY, Lord Mayor of London, 1494.
JAMES GOLDWELL, Bishop of Norwich, d. 1498.
EDMUND, Prince, b. 1495, d. 1500.
PHILIP DENSE, Physician, d. 1507.
BRIDGET of Eltham, Princess, b. 1480, d. 1517.
SIR EDWARD POYNINGS, Statesman, d. 1523.
THOMAS LINACRE, Physician, b. about 1460, d. 1524.
SIR JOHN FINEAU, Judge, d. 1525.
SIMON FISH, Religious Reformer, d. 1531.
JOHN FRITH, Preacher and Martyr, d. 1533.
ELIZABETH BARTON, the "Maid of Kent", b. 1509, d. 1534.
SIR THOMAS WYATT, Courtier and Poet, b. 1503, d, 1541.
EDWARD LEE, Archbishop of York, d. 1544.
HENRY VIII, King of England, b. 1491, d. 1547.
SIR ANTHONY ST. LEGER, Statesmen, d. about 1550.
SIR THOMAS WYATT, Insurgent Leader, d. 1553.
JAMES HALES, Judge, d. 1555.
JOHN POYNET, Bishop of Winchester, b. 1516, d. 1556.
MARY, Queen of England, b. 1518, d. 1558.
SIR JOHN BAKER, Statesman, d. 1558.
SIR ANDREW JUDD, Lord Mayor of London, d. 1558.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, first Dean of Canterbury, b. 1496, d. 1567.
JOHN HALES, Linguist and Civilian, d. 1572.
LEONARD Digges, Mathematician and Architect, d. 1573.
JOHN RIVERS, Lord Mayor of London, 1573.
SIR NICHOLAS BACON, Statesman. b. 1509, d. 1578.
WILLIAM LAMBE, Philanthropist, d. 1580.
THOMAS CHARNOCK, Alchemist, b. 1524, d. 1581.
WILLIAM BOURN, Mathematician, d. 1582.
WILLIAM DARELL, Antiquary, d. 1584.
THOMAS PUTTISON, Lord Mayor of London, 1584.
SIR HENRY SIDNEY, Statesman and Judge, d. 1586.
JOHN EASDAY, Mayor of Canterbury, 1585.
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, Soldier, Statesman, Poet, etc., b. 1564, d. 1586.
THOMAS GLOVER, Heraldic Writer, b. 1543, d. 1588.
SIR THOMAS RANDOLPH, Statesman, b. 1523, d. 1590.
SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, Statesman, b. 1536, d. 1590.
SIR EDWARD OSBURNE, Lord Mayor of London, d. 1591.
SIR ROGER MANWOOD, Judge, b. 1525, d. 1593.
CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, Dramatist, b. 1564, d. 1593.
THOMAS DIGGES, Soldier and Mathematician, d. 1595.
RICHARD FLETCHER, Bishop of London, d. 1596.
REGINALD SCOTT, Philosopher, d. 1599.
JOHN LILY, Dramatist, d. 1600.
MARY SIDNEY, Poet, b. 1556, d. 1601.
ELIZABETH, Queen of England, b. 1533, d. 1603.
MARY, Princess, b. and d. 1605.
SOPHIA, Princess, b. and d. 1606.

SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY, Mathematician, d. 1606.
GILES FLETCHER, Diplomatist, d. 1610.
THOMAS MILLES, Antiquary, fl. 1610.
FRANCIS THYNNE, Genealogist, d. 1611.
THOMAS TWYNE, Physician, b. 1543, d. 1613.
ROBERT HOVENDEN, Divine, d. 1614.
EDWARD DERING, Puritan Divine, d. about 1614.
ALEXANDER NEVILE, Poet, b. 1554, d. 1614.
THOMAS NEVILE, Dean of Canterbury, and benefactor of Trinity College, d. 1615.
ROBERT TINLEY, Divine and Preacher, b. about 1501, d. 1616.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Navigator, b. about 1560, d. 1620.
MARY HONYOOOD, b. 1527, d. 1620.
THOMAS WILSON, Divine, d. 1621.
STEPHEN GOSSON, Divine and Poet, b. 1554, d. 1623.
WILLIAM PEMBLE, Divine, b. 1591, d. 1623.
HENRY JACOB, Independent minister, d. about 1624.
JOHN BOYS, Divine, b. 1571, d. 1625.
HENRY FINCH, Lawyer, d. 1625.
SIR HENEAGE FINCH, Speaker of the House of Commons, d. 1631.
CUTHBERT AKET, Lord Mayor of London, 1626.
NICHOLAS WOOD, d. 1630.
WILLIAM Prude, Soldier, d. 1632.
SAMPSON LENNARD, Antiquary, d. 1633.
JOHN CARTER, Divine, d. 1634.
ROBERT FLOOD, Physician, b. 1574, d. 1637.
SIR DUDLEY DIGGES, Statesman, b. 1583, d. 1639.

Sir Henry Wootton, Statesman, b. 1568, d. 1639.
Sir Thomas Hawkins, Scholar, d. 1640.
Sir John Finet, Courtier and Wit, b. 1571. d. 1641.
Sir John Burroughs, Herald, d. 1643.
Sir Richard Baker, Chronicler, b. 1568, d. 1644.
Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, Statesman, b. 1566, d. 1644.
Sir Edward Dering, Politician, b. 1598, d. 1644.
John Philpot, Somerset Herald, d. 1645.
Sir Francis Barnham, Scholar and Politician, d. 1646.
Herbert Palmer, Divine, b. 1601, d. 1647.
Sir Henry Vane, Statesman, b. 1589, d. 1654.
William Harvey, Physician and Anatomist, b. 1578, d. 1658.
Sir Francis Nethersole, d. 1659.
Sir Henry Vane (junior) Statesman, d. 1662.
Edward Boys, Divine, b. 1599, d. 1665.
Richard Lovelace, Soldier and Poet, b. about 16I8. d. 1658.
Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, b. 1588, d. 1662.
Laurence Rooke, Mathematician and astronomer, b. 1623, d. 1662.
Nicholas Clagett, Divine, b. about 1607, d. 1663.
Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York, b. 1589, d. 1664.
Thomas Lushington, Theologian, b. 1590, d. 1664.
Sir Wili iam Waller, General, b. 1597, d. 1668.
William Somner, Antiquary, 1669.
John Jenkins, d. about 1670.
Sir John Mennes, Traveller and Poet, b. 1598, d. 1671.
Sir Roger Twysden, Antiquary, b. 1597, 1672.

GEORGE SWINNOCK, Divine, d. 1673.
JOHN WILSON, Musician, b. 1594, d. 1673.
JONATHAN GODDARD, Physician b. 1617, d. 1674.
ROBERT PLOT, Antiquary and Naturalist, b. 1640, d. 1676.
WILLIAM STYLE, Lawyer, d. 1679.
THOMAS CASE, Nonconformist Divine, b. 1598, d. 1682.
HENEAGE FINCH, Earl of Nottingham, Statesman and Orator, b. 1621, d. 1682.
THOMAS TRAPHAM, Surgeon, d. 1683.
SIR THOMAS TWYSDEN, Judge, b. 1602, d. 1683.
ALGERNON SIDNEY, Statesman and Soldier, b. 1621, d. 1683.
PETER GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, Divine, b. 1613, d. 1684.
SIR ROBERT FILMER, Political writer, d. 1688.
WILLIAM FULMAN, Antiquary, b. 1632, d. 1688.
AFRA BEHN, Dramatist and Novelist, b. 1640, d. 1689.
SIR GEORGE ENT, Physician, d. 1689.
SIR PETER PETT, Political Writer, b. 1620, d. 1693.
JOHN SPENCER, Divine, b. 1630, d. 1693.
JOHN EVELYN, Scholar and Poet, b. 1654, d. 1698.
THOMAS COMBER, Divine, d. 1699.
SIR CHARLES SEDLEY, Dramatist, b. 1639, d. 1701.
JOHN WALLIS, Divine and Mathematician, b. 1616, d. 1703.
SIR GEORGE ROOKE, Admiral, b. 1650, d. 1709.
NICHOLAS BILLINGSLEY, Poet and Divine, d. 1709.
BASIL KENNETT, Scholar, b. 1674, d. 1714.
WILLIAM FULLER, Celebrated Impostor, b. 1672, d. about 1717.
JOHN GIBBON, Heraldic Writer, d. 1718.
JOHN HARRIS, Encyclopædist etc., d. 1719.

ISAAC BECKETT, Engraver, d. 1719.

THOMAS TOOKE, Scholar and Schoolmaster, d. 1721.

STEPHEN HUNT, died about 1721.

SIR GEORGE WHELER, Traveller and Scholar, b. 1650, d. 1724

ROBERT JENKIN, Non-juring Divine, b. 1656, d. 1727.

WHITE KENNETT, Bishop of Peterborough, Antiquary and Historian, b. 1660, d. 1728.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, Admiral, b. 1656, d. 1733.

FRANCIS PIPER, Portrait Painter, d. 1740.

NICHOLAS AMHURST, Poet and Political Writer, b. 1697, d. 1742.

THOMAS BRETT, Divine and Controversialist, b. 1667, d. 1743.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Antiquary, etc., d. 1744.

LEWIS THEOBALD, Dramatist and critic, d. 1744.

JOSIAH BURCHETT, Naval Historian, b. about 1666, d. 1746.

JOHN THORPE, Physician and Antiquary, b. 1682, d. 1750.

CHARLES BROOKING, Painter, d. 1759.

JAMES WOLFE, General, b. 1726, d. 1759.

STEPHEN HALES, Naturalist and Divine, b. 1677, d. 1761.

BENJAMIN HOADLY, Bishop of Winchester, Divine, b. 1676, d. 1761.

JOSEPH CHAMPION, Penman, b. 1709, d. about 1762.

PHILIP YORKE, Lord Hardwicke, Judge, b. 1690, d. 1764.

JOHN DENNE, Divine and Antiquary, b. 1693, d. 1767.

HENRY GALLY, Divine, b. 1676, d. 1769.

NATHANIEL LARDNER, Nonconformist Divine, b. 1684, d. 1768.

CHRISTOPHER SMART, Poet, b. 1722, d. 1770.

MARK HILDERSLEY, Bishop of Sodor and Man, Divine, b. 1698, d. 1772.

JOHN CLAYTON, Botanist, b. 1693, d. 1773.

JOHN HAWKESWORTH, Essayist, etc., b. 1713, d. 1773.

JAMES BATE, Scholar and Divine, b. 1730, d. 1775.

WILLIAM GOSTLING, Antiquary, b. 1705, d. 1777.

EDWARD ROWE MORES, Antiquary, b. 1730, d. 1778.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, Divine, b. 1701, d. 1783.

WILLIAM WOOLLET, Engraver, b. 1735, d. 1785.

EDWARD JACOB, Naturalist and Antiquary, d. 1788.

JOHN MONRO, Physician, b. 1715, d. 1791.

GEORGE HORN, Bishop of Norwich, Theologian, d. 1792.

JOHN THORPE, Antiquary, b. 1714, d. 1792.

JOHN HARVEY, Naval Officer, b. 1640, d. 1794.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Lord Mayor of London, and Politician b. 1732, d. 1795.

JEFFERY AMHERST, Baron Amherst, soldier, b. 1717, d. 1797.

WILLIAM BOYS, Historian, b. 1735, d. 1803.

CHARLES PETER LAYARD, Divine and Poet, b. 1748, d. 1803.

ELIZABETH CARTER, Poet, &c., d. 1806.

WILLIAM PITT, Statesman, b. 1789, d. 1806.

EDWARD HASTED, The Historian of Kent, d. 1812.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, Calvinistic Preacher, b. 1744, d. d. 1813.

JOHN RANDOLPH, Bishop of London, Greek Scholar b. 1749, d. 1813.

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, Physician, d. 1813.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Artist, b. 1767, d. 1816.
WEEDEN BUTLER, Divine etc., b. 1742, d. 1823.
JOHN BOYS, of Betshanger, Agriculturist, d. 1824.
CHARLES MILLS, Historian, b. 1788, d. 1825.
CHARLES DIGNUM, Musician, d. 1827.
GEORGE, Lord Harris, General, b. 1746. d. 1829.
SIR ELIAB HARVEY, Naval Officer, d. 1830.
WILLIAM HAZLITT, Critic, b. 1778, d. 1830.
CHARLES ABBOTT, Lord Tenterden, Lawyer, b. 1762, d. 1832.
SIR EDWARD JAMES FOOTE, Naval Officer, b. 1767, d. 1833.
EDWARD PELLEW, Viscount Sidmouth, Admiral, b. 1757, d. 1833.
JOHN BANNISTER, Comedian, b. 1760, d. 1836.
JOHN POND, Astronomer, b. 1767, d. 1836.
SIR SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES, Antiquary, etc., b. 1762, d. 1837.
JOHN LATHAM, Ornithologist, b. 1740, d. 1837.
RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM, Poet and Humourist, b. 1788, d. 1845.
WILLIAM JAMES CHAPLIN, "Man of Business," b. 1787, d. 1859.
GEORGE GROTE, Historian, b. 1794, d. 1871.
THOMAS BOYS, Theologian and Antiquary, b. 1792, d. 1880.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Lecturer, b. 1817, d. 1886.